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Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-second regular session of the General Assembly*

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[2] This item, which has not yet been considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-first session, remains on the agenda of that session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-second session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its sixty-first session.

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[4] This item remains on the agenda of the sixty-first session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-second session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its sixty-first session. The annotation to this item will appear in an addendum to the present document.

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The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

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[5] This item remains on the agenda of the sixty-first session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the sixty-second session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its sixty-first session.

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[6] The present annex is also available on the General Assembly web page at: www.un.org/ga.

I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 14 February 2007 (A/62/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will be issued on 20 July 2007 (A/62/150).

3. An addendum to the present document (A/62/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The annexes of the present document are also available on the General Assembly web page at www.un.org/ga.

5. The sixty-second session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 18 September 2007, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.16), the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The sixty-second session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 18 September 2007.

Rule 31 of the rules of procedure provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.

The sixty-second session of the General Assembly will be opened by the President for that session. (For the election of the President, see item 4.)

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the sixty-second session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the President. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: China, Guyana, Kenya, Madagascar, Monaco, Peru, Russian Federation, Tonga and United States of America (decision 61/401). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee (resolution 61/227).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 3)

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/61/648
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.1 and 84
Resolution	61/227
Decision	61/401

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect a President at least three months before the opening of the session over which the President is to preside. The President so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of that session for which the President is elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 24 May 2007, the General Assembly elected by acclamation Mr. Srgjan Kerim (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) as its President for the sixty-second session (decision 61/418).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-third and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European or other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I to the present document.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.101
Decision	61/418

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

The General Assembly has six Main Committees. At its forty-seventh session, by its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Assembly decided to amend rule 98 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly according to paragraph 1 of the resolution, which reads as follows:

> "1. Decides that the Main Committees of the General Assembly shall be as follows:
>
> (a) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee);
>
> (b) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee);
>
> (c) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee);
>
> (d) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee);
>
> (e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee);
>
> (f) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)."

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to amend the first sentence of rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly to read: "Each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur" (resolution 52/163, para. 1).

Rule 103 states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, at least three months before the opening of the session, elect a Chairman and that elections of the other officers provided for in rule 103 shall be held at the latest by the end of the first week of the session. In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, the full Bureaux of the Main Committees shall also be elected three months in advance of the next session.

On 24 May 2007, the six Main Committees elected their chairs and, with the exception of the Second Committee, their other officers for the sixty-second session (decision 61/419). The elections of the officers of the Main Committees are held in consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees, immediately following the election of the President of the General Assembly in plenary meeting.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, on 29 July 1994 (resolution 48/264, annex II), that the six Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

- (i) One representative from an African State;
- (ii) One representative from an Asian State;
- (iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
- (iv) One representative from an African State;
- (v) One representative from an Asian State;
- (vi) One representative from an African State;
- (vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
- (viii) One representative from an Asian State;
- (ix) One representative from an African State;
- (x) One representative from an Asian State;
- (xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
- (xii) One representative from an African State;
- (xiii) One representative from an Asian State;
- (xiv) One representative from an African State;
- (xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
- (xvi) One representative from an Asian State;
- (xvii) One representative from an African State;
- (xviii) One representative from an Asian State;
- (xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
- (xx) One representative from an African State.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onward are listed in annex II to the present document.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 5)

Verbatim record	A/C.1/61/PV.24
Summary records	A/C.4/61/SR.29, A/C.2/61/SR.35, A/C.3/61/SR.56, A/C.5/61/SR.51 and A/C.6/61/SR.26
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.101
Decision	61/419

7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 14 February 2007 (A/62/50). The provisional agenda for the sixty-second session (A/62/150) will be issued on 20 July 2007.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/62/200) will be issued on 30 August 2007.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, inter alia, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/62/1).

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

Rule 21 of the rules of procedure provides that at each session the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, together with the report of the General Committee thereon, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval as soon as possible after the opening of the session.

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 7)

Preliminary list	A/61/50 and Corr.1
Annotated preliminary list	A/61/100
Provisional agenda	A/61/150
Supplementary list	A/61/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/BUR/61/1 and Add.1
Reports of the General Committee	A/61/250 and Add.1-3
Agenda	A/61/251 and Add.1 and 2
Allocation of agenda items	A/61/252 and Corr.2 and Add.1-4
Annotated draft agenda	A/61/100/Add.1
Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences to the President of the General Assembly	A/61/320 and Add.1 (also relate to item 121)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the sixty-first session of an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste" (A/61/231)

Note by the Secretary-General requesting the inclusion in the agenda of the sixty-first session of an additional item entitled "Extension of the terms of the ad litem judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994" (A/61/234)

Letters from Saudi Arabia: A/61/141; Liechtenstein and Mexico: A/61/142; the Gambia, Guinea, Honduras and Iraq: A/61/191 and Add.1; Nicaragua: A/61/192; Belize, the Gambia, Honduras, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Nicaragua, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Swaziland and Tuvalu: A/61/193; Belize, Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the Gambia, Honduras, Kiribati, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Nicaragua, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Swaziland and Tuvalu: A/61/194 and Add.1; Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine: A/61/195; Liechtenstein: A/61/232; Saint Lucia: A/61/233; and Qatar: A/61/235

Meetings of the General Committee	A/BUR/61/SR.1-5
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.1, 2, 38, 41, 51, 57, 65, 69, 70, 72, 81, 83, 84, 89, 96 and 104
Decisions	61/501, 61/502 A and B, 61/503 A and B and 61/552

8. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, in June of each year, the President-elect of the General Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, will suggest an issue, or issues, of global concern upon which Member States will be invited to comment during the general debate.

By its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that the general debate should open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and should be held without interruption over a period of nine working days. However, for the sixty-second session, in the light of resolution 61/269 of 25 May 2007, by which the General Assembly decided to hold a High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace on 4 and 5 October 2007, the general debate will be held from Tuesday, 25 September, to Wednesday, 3 October 2007.

At the sixty-first session, 14 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/61/PV.10-23), during which 193 speakers took the floor.[7]

A. Maintenance of international peace and security

9. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter and the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly sometimes in the past has taken note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1 and A/9243) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its fifty-first session, the Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the General Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

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[7] At the sixtieth session, 14 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 185 speakers took the floor.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2005 to 31 July 2006 (decision 61/519).

Document: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2006 to 31 July 2007, Supplement No. 2 (A/62/2).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda items 9 and 111)

Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/61/2 and Corr.1)

Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.72-75 (joint debate with item 111)
Decision	61/519

10. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

The Peacebuilding Commission was established on 20 December 2005 by resolutions of the General Assembly (resolution 60/180) and the Security Council (resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, with a view to operationalizing the decision by the 2005 World Summit (resolution 60/1, para. 97), to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body: (a) to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery; (b) to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development; and (c) to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, to develop best practices, to help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and to extend the period of attention given by the international community to post-conflict recovery; decided that the Commission should submit an annual report to the General Assembly and that the Assembly should hold an annual debate to review the report; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Report of the Peacebuilding Commission" (resolution 60/180).

On 20 December 2005, the Security Council decided that the annual report referred to in paragraph 15 of Council resolution 1645 (2005) should also be submitted to the Council for an annual debate (Security Council resolution 1646 (2005)).

The Peacebuilding Commission, which has 31 members, opened its first session on 23 June 2006 and closed it on 27 June 2007. Two countries — Burundi and Sierra Leone, which were referred to the Commission by the Security Council — are currently under consideration by the Commission. Commission documents are issued under the series symbol PBC/...

The General Assembly will consider this item for the first time at its sixty-second session. See also item 112 (Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund).

Document: Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its first session (General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)), A/62/137-S/2007/458.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Summary records	A/C.5/60/SR.33 and 34
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/598 (also under item 124)
Report of the Advisory Committee	A/60/7/Add.25 (also under item 124)
Draft resolution	A/60/L.40
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.66
Resolution	60/180

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 26)

Identical letters dated 10 May 2007 from the Chairman of the Peacebuilding Commission addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its field mission to Sierra Leone (A/61/901-S/2007/269)

Identical letters dated 30 May 2007 from the Chairman of the Peacebuilding Commission addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, transmitting the report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its mission to Burundi (A/61/934-S/2007/326)

11. Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

The question entitled "Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion" was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1996, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/51/193). At that session, the Assembly called for the immediate repeal of unilateral extraterritorial laws that imposed sanctions on companies and nationals of other States; and called upon all States not to recognize unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures or legislative acts imposed by any State (resolution 51/22).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item until its fifty-third session (decision 52/413). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-third and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 53/10 and 55/6).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include an item entitled "Elimination of unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session and to continue to consider the item at odd-numbered sessions, thereby correcting paragraph 11 of the annex to resolution 55/285 (decision 56/455). The item was considered at the fifty-seventh session (resolution 57/5).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", decided that the item should be considered every three years (resolution 58/316) (see also item 124).

The item was included in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session but the General Assembly took no action. The item is included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-second session pursuant to further measures for the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly adopted at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 58/316).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

12. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 38 Member States (A/49/236 and Add.1). The item was considered at the forty-ninth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 49/30, 50/133, 51/31, 52/18, 53/31, 54/36, 55/43, 56/96, 58/13 and 58/281).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited Member States, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations, national parliaments and other parliamentary organizations, and non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to the follow-up to the Fifth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies and to make additional efforts to identify possible steps in support of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies, including through those steps set out in the Ulaanbaatar Declaration and Plan of Action: Democracy, Good Governance and Civil Society (A/58/387, annexes I and II); encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to improve the capacity of the Organization to respond effectively to the requests of Member States in their efforts to achieve the goals of good governance and democratization; requested the Secretary-General to examine options for strengthening the support provided by the United Nations system for the efforts of Member States to consolidate democracy and good governance; and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/253).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the outcome of the Sixth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies, convened in Doha from 29 October to 1 November 2006; and urged Qatar, as the Chair of the Sixth International Conference, to proceed with the implementation process and to keep the General Assembly informed, as appropriate, of the progress achieved; requested the Secretary-General to continue to play an active role in facilitating international cooperation within the framework of the follow-up to the Sixth International Conference, with the support of other parts of the United Nations system providing democracy assistance or advice, including, as appropriate, the Democracy Fund; encouraged Governments to strengthen national programmes devoted to the promotion and consolidation of democracy, including through increased bilateral, regional and international cooperation, taking into account innovative approaches and best practices; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session, a summary of the results of the Sixth International Conference (resolution 61/226).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 60/253 and 61/226).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 10)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/556
Draft resolution	A/60/L.53 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.63 and 78
Resolution	60/253

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 157)

Draft resolution	A/61/L.51 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.84
Resolution	61/226

13. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, as a supplementary item at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231), and was considered at that session (resolution 55/56).

The General Assembly also considered this item at its fifty-sixth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 56/263, 57/302, 58/290, 59/144 and 60/182).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the progress achieved at the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process held in Gaborone, Botswana, from 6 to 9 November 2006; also welcomed the important progress made in the implementation of the peer review mechanism in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme; welcomed the succession of the European Community as Chair and India as Vice-Chair of the Process for 2007; and requested the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the Process (resolution 61/28).

Document: Report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process (resolution 61/28).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 10)

Letter dated 17 November 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the 2006 Kimberley Process report (A/61/589)

Draft resolution	A/61/L.27 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.64
Resolution	61/28

15. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[3]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470, and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B). At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94, 54/118, 55/178, 56/224, 57/160, 58/117 and 58/239).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that this item would be considered every two years (resolution 58/239).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Nicaragua, and noting the progress achieved in the region, decided that the item should remain on the agenda of the Assembly, beginning with the sixty-first session, for consideration upon notification by a Member State (decision 60/508).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 13)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/218
Draft decision	A/60/L.14
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.41
Decision	60/508

17. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to sixtieth sessions, from 1975 to 2005 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50, 55/51, 56/31, 56/32, 57/111, 57/112, 58/22, 58/23, 59/32, 59/33, 60/40 and 60/41).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void, and called upon Israel to cease all such illegal ad unilateral measures; welcomed the decision of those States that had established diplomatic missions in Jerusalem to withdraw their missions from the city, in compliance with Security Council resolution 478 (1980); and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/26).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under those instruments in all circumstances; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/27).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 61/26 and 61/27).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 13)

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/61/298 and A/61/355-S/2006/748 (also relates to item 14)
Draft resolutions	A/61/L.35 and Add.1 and A/61/L.36
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.61-63
Resolutions	61/26 and 61/27

18. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the question of Palestine at its thirty-first to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A and B, 33/28 A to C, 34/65 A to D, 35/169 A to E, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D, 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D, 42/66 A to D, 43/175 A to C, 43/176, 43/177, 44/2, 44/41 A to C, 44/42, 45/67 A to C, 45/68, 45/69, 46/74 A to C, 46/75, 46/76, 47/64 A to E, 48/158 A to D, 49/62 A to D, 50/84 A to D, 51/23 to 51/26, 52/49 to 52/52, 53/39 to

53/42, 54/39 to 54/42, 55/52 to 55/55, 56/33 to 56/36, 57/107 to 57/110, 58/18 to 58/21, 59/28 to 59/31 and 60/36 to 60/39).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work (resolution 34/65 D).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to support the Middle East peace process and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people, and authorized the Committee to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it might consider appropriate and necessary in the light of developments and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-second session and thereafter (resolution 61/22).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat, as part of the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People on 29 November, to continue to organize, under the guidance of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations (resolution 61/23).

The General Assembly also requested, at its sixty-first session, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue, with the necessary flexibility as might be required by developments affecting the question of Palestine, its special information programme for the biennium 2006-2007, in particular, inter alia, to strengthen the annual training programme for Palestinian broadcasters and journalists (resolution 61/24).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly called upon the parties to the conflict to immediately resume direct peace negotiations towards the conclusion of a final peaceful settlement on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions, especially from the Security Council, the Arab Peace Initiative, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference and the road map (S/2003/529, annex); stressed the need for the immediate implementation of the Sharm el-Sheikh understandings; stressed also the need for the full implementation by both parties of the Agreement on Movement and Access and the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, of 15 November 2005; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and as demanded in resolutions ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003 and ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and, inter alia, that it immediately cease its construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; reiterated its demand for the complete cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and called for the full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; reaffirmed its commitment to the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders; urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, towards the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on those efforts and on developments on the matter (resolution 61/25).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/62/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/25).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 14)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/61/35)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/355-S/2006/748 (also relates to item 13)
Draft resolutions	A/61/L.31 and Add.1, A/61/L.32, A/61/L.33 and A/61/L.34
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.60, 61 and 63
Resolutions	61/22 to 61/25

19. The situation in Afghanistan

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980, and on 9 January decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/475, 48/503 and 49/501).

At its fiftieth to sixtieth sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (resolutions 50/88, 51/195, 52/211, 53/203, 54/189, 55/174, 56/220, 57/113, 58/27, 59/112 and 60/32).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly, expressing strong commitment to the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact and the annexes thereto (S/2006/90, annex), which provided the framework for the partnership between the Government of Afghanistan and the international community, recognizing the urgent need to tackle the challenges in Afghanistan, including terrorist threats, the fight against narcotics, the lack of security, in particular in the south and east, the comprehensive nationwide disbandment of illegal armed groups and the development of Afghan Government institutions, the strengthening of the rule of law, the acceleration of justice sector reform, the promotion of national reconciliation, without prejudice to the fulfilment of the measures introduced by the Security Council in its resolution 1267 (1999) and other relevant resolutions, and an Afghan-led transitional justice process, the safe and orderly return of Afghan refugees and internally displaced persons, the promotion and protection of human rights and the advancement of economic and social development, and expressing strong support for the central and impartial role that the Secretary-General and his Special Representative continued to play in the consolidation of peace and stability in Afghanistan, called upon the Government of Afghanistan, with the assistance of the international community, to continue to address the threat to the security and stability of Afghanistan posed by the Taliban, Al-Qaida and other extremist groups as well as by criminal violence; stressed the importance of meeting the benchmarks of the Afghanistan Compact, with the support of the international community; underlined the need to finalize the Afghanistan National Development Strategy as soon as possible, and urged the international community actively to support that process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every six months during its sixty-first session on developments in Afghanistan and on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/18).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/18).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 16)

Reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (A/61/326-S/2006/727 and A/61/799-S/2007/152)

Draft resolution	A/61/L.25 and Add.1

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.58
Resolution	61/18

21. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241).

At its thirty-second to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 32/7, 34/69, 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9, 45/11, 46/9, 47/9, 48/56 and 49/18 and decision 33/435).

At its fiftieth to sixtieth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 50/493, 51/436, 52/435, 53/490, 54/439, 55/402, 56/454, 57/503 A, 58/503 A, 59/503 A and 60/503 A).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 7)

Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.17 and 40
Decision	60/503 A

22. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This question was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixtieth sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11 and 60/12).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures of the kind referred to in the preamble to the resolution, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirmed the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that had and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/11).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/11), A/62/92.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 18)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/132
Draft resolution	A/61/L.10
Amendment	A/61/L.19
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.50
Resolution	61/11

23. Question of Cyprus[3]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 4 June 2007 (S/2007/328).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253 and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/476, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495, 53/493, 54/493, 55/491, 56/481 and 57/596).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 124).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 30 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

24. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[3]

At its fifty-fourth session, in September 2000, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 55/502, 56/476 and 57/597).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 124).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 31 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

25. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[3]

The item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414, 54/412, 55/411, 56/410, 57/511 and 58/511).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 124).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 32 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.56 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/511

26. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 124).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 33 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

27. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/463, 43/463, 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431, 56/450, 57/519 and 58/527).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 124).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 34 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.75 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/527

28. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[3]

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/477, 48/506, 49/503, 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432, 56/451, 57/520 and 58/514).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 124).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 35 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.69 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/514

29. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241).

At that session, the General Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States of America to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436, 47/463, 48/435, 49/444, 50/422, 51/432, 52/430, 53/425, 54/424, 55/430, 56/449, 57/518 and 58/512).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)) (see also item 124).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 36 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.59 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/512

30. Assistance in mine action

The item entitled "Assistance in mine action", which, until the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, was called "Assistance in mine clearance", was first included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the 12 States members of the European Union) (A/48/193). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 48/7) and at each subsequent session (resolutions 49/215, 50/82, 51/149, 52/173, 53/26, 54/191, 55/120, 56/219, 57/159 and 58/127).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that this item should be allocated for consideration every other year in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (j)).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session (decision 59/516).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly noted the potential that mine action could have as a peace and confidence-building measure in post-conflict situations among parties concerned; declared that 4 April of each year should be officially proclaimed and observed as International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution and on follow-up to previous resolutions on assistance in mine clearance and assistance in mine action (resolution 60/97).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/97).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 22 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.76 and 92
Resolutions	58/127 and 58/316

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 27)

Summary records	A/C.4/60/SR.17, 18, 20 and 23
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/60/473
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Resolution	60/97

31. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General

Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46), forty-ninth (A/49/46), fifty-first (A/51/46), fifty-fifth (A/55/46), fifty-sixth (A/56/46), fifty-seventh (A/57/46), fifty-eighth (A/58/46), fifty-ninth (A/59/46) and sixtieth (A/60/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of ionizing radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-second session; emphasized the need for the Scientific Committee to hold regular sessions on an annual basis; urged the United Nations Environment Programme to review and strengthen the present funding of the Scientific Committee, pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 60/98; and invited those Member States that desire to join the Scientific Committee to inform the President of the General Assembly, before 28 February 2007, of their interest, and decided to further consider the question of membership of the Scientific Committee in all its aspects, including financial implications, at the next session (resolution 61/109).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/62/46).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 29)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 and corrigendum (A/61/46 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.4/61/SR.17 and 18
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/61/405
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.79
Resolution	61/109

32. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded on several occasions, reaching 67 at the fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/116). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 67 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

On the recommendations of the Committee, several important international legal instruments were adopted, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65), the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68) and the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (resolution 51/122).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its thirty-seventh to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 37/89, 38/80, 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45, 54/67, 54/68, 55/122, 56/51, 57/116, 58/89, 58/90, 59/2, 59/115, 59/116 and 60/99).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to establish a programme within the United Nations to provide universal access to all countries and all relevant international and regional organizations to all types of space-based information and services relevant to disaster management to support the full disaster management cycle by being a gateway to space information for disaster management support, serving as a bridge to connect the disaster management and space communities and being a facilitator of capacity-building and institutional strengthening, in particular for developing countries; agreed that the programme would be supported through voluntary contributions and through a rearrangement of priorities within the framework of the United Nations reform process and, if necessary, a rearrangement of priorities of the Office for Outer Space Affairs of the Secretariat that would not have a negative impact on the current programme activities of the Office and should not result in an increase in the total regular budget of the United Nations; requested the Office for Outer Space Affairs to develop a detailed workplan for the programme for 2007 and for the biennium 2008-2009 to be considered during the forty-fourth session of the Scientific and Technical

Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; and also agreed that the programme should be named the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (SPIDER) (resolution 61/110).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, noted the fact that the Office for Outer Space Affairs could integrate into its programme of work a number of actions identified by the Office in the Plan of Action of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space for the further implementation of the recommendations of UNISPACE III; and requested the Committee to continue to consider ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/111).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/62/20).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 30)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/61/20)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/495
Summary records	A/C.4/61/SR.7-9, 15, 16 and 18
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/61/406
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.79
Resolutions	61/110 and 61/111

33. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2008 (resolution 59/117).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the

Agency in the execution of its programme and requested the Commissioner-General to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs. At its sixtieth session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Commission on UNRWA to 21, as follows: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America; to invite Palestine to attend and fully participate in its meetings as an observer; to invite the European Community to attend its meetings; and to invite the League of Arab States to attend its meetings as an observer (decision 60/522).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under this item (resolutions 61/112 to 61/115).

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly reiterated its request to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III) and report to the Assembly no later than 1 September 2007; and affirmed the necessity for the continuation of the work of UNRWA and the importance of its operation and its services for the well-being of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region (resolution 61/112).

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its sixty-second session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/113).

Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Advisory Commission of the Agency to continue its efforts and to keep the General Assembly informed of its activities; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA for the conduct of its work; encouraged the Agency's further consideration of the needs and rights of children in its operations in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the

Child; and reiterated its request to the Commissioner-General to proceed with the modernization of the archives of the Agency through the Palestine Refugee Records Project, and to indicate progress made in that regard in her report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/114).

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly reaffirmed that the Palestine refugees were entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues within the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/115).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/62/13);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 61/114);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-first report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 61/112), A/62/181;

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 61/113 and 61/115).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 31)

Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 13 (A/61/13) and Supplement No. 13A (A/61/13/Add.1)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/61/347)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/61/278)

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/61/358)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixtieth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/61/172)

Summary records	A/C.4/61/SR.19-21 and 25-27
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/61/407

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.79
Resolutions	61/112 to 61/115

34. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At its twenty-sixth to sixtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64 to 52/69, 53/53 to 53/57, 54/76 to 54/80, 55/130 to 55/134, 56/59 to 56/63, 57/124 to 57/128, 58/96 to 58/100, 59/121 to 59/125 and 60/104 to 60/108.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 61/116 to 61/120).

In the first resolution, entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 61/116).

In the second to fifth resolutions, entitled, respectively, "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories", "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan", "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem" and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 61/117 to 61/120).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Committee (resolution 61/116);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 61/117 to 61/120).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 32)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Occupied Syrian Golan (A/61/327)

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/61/328)

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/61/329)

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/61/330)

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/61/331)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirty-eighth report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/61/500 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.4/61/SR.22-27
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/61/408
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.79
Resolutions	61/116 to 61/120

36. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly continued to consider the item at its thirty-fifth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B, 54/82 A and B, 55/136 A and B, 56/64 A and B, 57/130 A and B, 58/101 A and B, 59/126 A and B and 60/109 A and B). In addition, the Assembly took a number of decisions on membership of the Committee on Information during that period (decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/322, 47/424, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317, 55/425, 56/419, 57/412, 57/524, 58/410, 58/525, 59/413, 59/518, 60/415 and 60/524).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its twenty-ninth session and to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution (resolutions 61/121 A and B).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 108 to 110 (decision 61/521) and to appoint the Dominican Republic and Thailand as members of the Committee. For the current composition of the Committee, see decision 61/413.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information on its twenty-ninth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/62/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 61/121 A and B), A/62/205.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 34)

Report of the Committee on Information on its twenty-eighth session (24 April-5 May and 24 August 2006): Supplement No. 21 and addendum (A/61/21 and Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/216 and Corr.1
Summary records	A/C.4/61/SR.10-12
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/61/410
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.79
Resolutions	61/121 A and B
Decisions	61/413 and 61/521

37. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 61/122).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/62/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/122), A/62/67.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 35)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Supplement No. 23 (A/61/23), chaps. VII and XII

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/70
Summary records	A/C.4/61/SR.2-4, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/61/411
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.79
Resolution	61/122

38. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)).

At its twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to amend further the title of the item (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469 and 46/402 D). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to revise the title of the item to read: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination" (decision 48/402 C). The item appeared with that title on the draft agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, but in its first report (A/53/250, para. 47), the General Committee recommended that the item should read: "Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories", and the Assembly included the item in the agenda with the new wording (see A/53/PV.3).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-second to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2554 (XXIV), 2703 (XXV), 2873 (XXVI), 2979 (XXVII), 3117 (XXVIII), 3299 (XXIX), 3398 (XXX), 31/7, 32/35, 33/40, 34/41, 35/28, 36/51, 37/31, 38/50, 39/42, 40/52, 41/14, 42/74, 43/29, 44/84, 45/17, 46/64, 47/15, 48/46, 49/40, 50/33, 51/140, 52/72, 53/61, 54/84, 55/138, 56/66, 57/132, 58/103, 59/128 and 60/111).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/123).

Document: Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/62/23).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 36)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Supplement No. 23 (A/61/23), chaps. V and XII

Summary records	A/C.4/61/SR.2-4, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/61/412
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.79
Resolution	61/123

39. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967 (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-third to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 2426 (XXIII), 2555 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2874

(XXVI), 2980 (XXVII), 3118 (XXVIII), 3300 (XXIX), 3421 (XXX), 31/30, 32/36, 33/41, 34/42, 35/29, 36/52, 37/32, 38/51, 39/43, 40/53, 41/15, 42/75, 43/30, 44/85, 45/18, 46/65, 47/16, 48/47, 49/41, 50/34, 51/141, 52/73, 53/62, 54/85, 55/139, 56/67, 57/133, 58/104, 59/129 and 60/112).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/231).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/62/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/231), A/62/65 (also relates to item 41).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 37)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Supplement No. 23 (A/61/23), chaps. VI and XII

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/62
Summary records	A/C.4/61/SR.2-4, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/61/413
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.84
Resolution	61/231

40. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the subsequent session on the implementation of the relevant resolution (resolutions 931 (X), 1050 (XI) and 1154 (XII)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided to place this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fourteenth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 1411 (XIV), 1540 (XV), 1696 (XVI), 1849 (XVII), 1974 (XVIII), 2110 (XX), 2234 (XXI), 2352 (XXII), 2423 (XXIII), 2556 (XXIV), 2705 (XXV), 2876 (XXVI), 2982 (XXVII), 3120 (XXVIII), 3302 (XXIX), 3423 (XXX), 31/32, 32/38, 33/43, 34/32, 35/31, 36/54, 37/34, 38/53, 39/45, 40/55, 41/28, 42/77, 43/32, 44/87, 45/20, 46/66, 47/17, 48/48, 49/42, 50/35, 51/142, 52/60, 53/63, 54/86, 55/140, 56/68, 57/134, 58/105, 59/130 and 60/113).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/124).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/124), A/62/68 and Add.1.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 38)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/66
Summary records	A/C.4/61/SR.2-4, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/61/414
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.79
Resolution	61/124

41. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). At its seventeenth session, the Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members (resolution 1810 (XVII)); at its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425); and at its fifty-ninth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Committee from 25 to 27 (decision 59/520).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 27 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (decisions 59/414 and 59/520).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly decided that the item should be allocated for annual consideration in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out the actions approved by the Assembly regarding the

International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and the Second International Decade in all Territories that had not yet exercised their right to self-determination, including independence, and in particular, to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/130).

At the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 61/125), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 61/126), the question of Tokelau (resolution 61/127), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 61/128 A and B), the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (resolution 61/129) and the question of Gibraltar (decision 61/522).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/62/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/125), A/62/128.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 39)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Supplement No. 23 (A/61/23), chaps. III, VIII-X and XII

Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (A/61/121)

Summary records	A/C.4/61/SR.2-9
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/61/415
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.79
Resolutions	61/125 to 61/130
Decision	61/522

42. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the

Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A, 56/402 A, 57/503 A, 58/503 A, 59/503 A, 60/503 A and 61/503 A).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 7)

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.2
Decision	61/503 A

43. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129 and 51/190).

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session an item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (resolution 51/190).

The General Assembly considered the item from its fifty-second to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 52/207, 53/196, 54/230, 55/209, 56/204, 57/269, 58/229, 59/251 and 60/183). At its substantive session of 2006, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session, through the Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution (Council resolution 2006/43).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, damage, cause loss or depletion of, or endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan; recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem; stressed that the wall being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, was contrary to international law and was seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and called for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and in resolution ES-10/15; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threatened their natural resources, namely the water and land resources, and posed an environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations; also called upon Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/184).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/43 and General Assembly resolution 61/184).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 40)

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2006: Supplement No. 3 (A/61/3/Rev.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/61/67-E/2006/13)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.2-6, 17, 22 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/418
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/184

44. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in reviewing the arrangements for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, decided to continue the Office for a further period of five years from 1 January 2004; and also decided to review, not later than at its sixty-second session, the arrangements for the Office of the High Commissioner with a view to determining whether the Office should be continued beyond 31 December 2008 (resolution 57/186).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, encouraged the High Commissioner to continue his dialogue with States on the role of his Office with regard to the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, including in the context of inter-agency arrangements; encouraged the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to improve its management systems and to ensure effective and transparent use of its resources; urged Governments and other donors to respond promptly to the annual and supplementary appeals issued by the Office for requirements under its programmes; called upon the Office to widen its donor base; and requested the High Commissioner to report on his activities to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/137).

Documents: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/62/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/62/12/Add.1).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126, 54/147, 55/77, 56/135, 57/183, 58/149, 59/172 and 60/128).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly urged the international community to continue to fund generously the refugee programmes of the Office of the High Commissioner and to ensure that Africa received a fair and equitable share of the resources designated for refugees; invited the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons to include information on his ongoing dialogue with Member States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in accordance with his mandate, in his reports to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to it at its sixty-second session on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa, taking fully into account the efforts expended by countries of asylum (resolution 61/139).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/139).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 41)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2006: Supplement No. 3 (A/61/3/Rev.1)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, covering the period from January 2005 to mid-2006: Supplement No. 12 (A/61/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/61/12/Add.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

New international humanitarian order (A/61/224)

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/61/301)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.40-43 and 46-51
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/436

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Resolutions	61/137 and 61/139

B. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

45. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Public administration and development

The General Assembly has mandated the Secretariat to undertake activities to assist Member States to build their administrative capacities since 4 December 1948 (resolution 246 (III)).

At its resumed fiftieth session, in April 1996, the General Assembly brought to the fore the importance of public administration in development and acknowledged that the role of United Nations activities and programmes in public administration and development was to assist Governments, at their request, to improve their responsiveness to meet the basic needs of all, as well as to achieve sustainable development in all countries (resolution 50/225).

The General Assembly reviewed developments in the field of public administration at its forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-third, and from its fifty-sixth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 49/136, 50/225, 53/201, 56/213, 57/277, 58/231 and 59/55).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate, through the United Nations Online Network in Public Administration and Finance, the dissemination of valuable practices in public administration; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly on the implementation of the resolution and the result of the seventh Global Forum on Reinventing Government, to be held in 2007 (resolution 60/34).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on public administration and development (resolution 60/34).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 41)

Report of the Economic and Social Council for 2005: Supplement No. 3 (A/60/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on public administration and development (A/60/114)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.24 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/37 and 58
Resolution	60/34

United Nations Population Award 2007

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to establish an annual United Nations Population Award for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness of population questions or to their solutions by an individual or individuals or by an institution (resolution 36/201).

At its first session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council approved the rules of procedure of the Committee, rule 8 of which calls for the proceedings of the Committee to be reflected in a report attached to the annual report to be submitted to the General Assembly by the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (Council decision 1982/112).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the 2006 United Nations Population Award (resolution 61/268).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the 2007 United Nations Population Award (Assembly resolution 36/201 and Council decision 1982/112), A/62/277.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 42)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the 2006 United Nations Population Award (A/61/273)

Draft resolution	A/61/L.59 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.47 and 102
Resolution	61/268

46. Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS

The item entitled "Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, as an additional item (A/54/238). At that session, the Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly for three days to review and address the problem of HIV/AIDS in all its aspects and to coordinate and intensify international efforts to combat it (resolution 54/283).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene the special session from 25 to 27 June 2001 (resolution 55/13).

At its twenty-sixth special session, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (resolution S-26/2, annex).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS" (resolution 56/264).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 57/299, 57/308, 58/236 and 58/313).

At its fifty-eighth session, in accordance with resolutions 57/299 and 57/308, the General Assembly convened a day of high-level plenary meetings devoted to the question, on 22 September 2003.

At its fifty-ninth session, in accordance with resolutions 58/236 and 58/313, the General Assembly convened, on 2 June 2005, a high-level meeting with a technical focus, to review the progress achieved in realizing the commitments set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to undertake, on 31 May and 1 June 2006, a comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing the targets set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and to convene on 2 June 2006 a high-level meeting aimed at continuing the engagement of world leaders in a comprehensive global response to HIV/AIDS (resolution 60/224).

The high-level meeting adopted the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (resolution 60/262).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly called on Member States to designate an International Voluntary HIV Counselling and Testing Day in 2007 and encouraged them, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS as well as other relevant international and national organizations to observe the day on 1 December 2007 or on such other day or days in 2007 as individual Member States might decide (decision 61/512). It also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS" (decision 61/556).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions S-26/2 and A/60/262).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 45)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/736
Note by the Secretary-General	A/60/737
Draft resolution	A/60/L.57
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.84-87
Resolution	60/262

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 46)

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: focus on progress over the past 12 months" (A/61/816)

Draft decisions	A/61/L.40 and A/61/L.58
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.65 and 100
Decisions	61/512 and 61/556

47. Sport for peace and development

(a) Sport for peace and development

The item entitled "International Year of Sport and Physical Education" was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly at the request of Tunisia (A/58/142). The Assembly decided that it should become sub-item (b) of a new item entitled "Sport for peace and development" (decision 58/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly proclaimed 2005 the International Year of Sport and Physical Education, as a means to promote education, health, development and peace (resolution 58/5). The General Assembly continued its consideration of the sub-item at the fifty-ninth and sixtieth sessions (resolutions 59/10 and 60/9).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited Member States to initiate sports programmes to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women; and encouraged Member States to ratify the International Convention against Doping in Sport; encouraged the Secretary-General to maintain the mandate of Special Adviser on Sport for Development and Peace and to provide guidance on the institutional future of sport for development and peace within the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution and on progress at the national, regional and international levels to encourage policies and best practices related to sport for development and peace (resolution 61/10).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/10).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 49)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/373
Draft resolution	A/61/L.12 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.48
Resolution	61/10

(b) Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

The item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Egypt, in its capacity as Chair of the Organization of African Unity (A/48/237).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-eighth to fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 48/11, 49/29, 50/13, 52/21, 54/34 and 56/75 and decisions 50/486 and 52/460). At its forty-ninth session, the Assembly decided to include an item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/29).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/58/250, para. 42), decided to include a new item entitled

"Sport for peace and development" in its agenda of that session, and to make the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" sub-item (a) of the new item, with a sub-item (b) entitled "International Year of Sport and Physical Education" (decision 58/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States and support for human development initiatives through sport, and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in the realization of those objectives (resolution 58/6). The Assembly also took note of the solemn appeal made by the President of the General Assembly on 4 August 2004 in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce (decision 58/570).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly decided that the sub-item should be considered every other year (resolution 58/316).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States, drawing the attention of world public opinion to the contribution such a truce would make to the promotion of international understanding, peace and goodwill, and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in the realization of that objective; and decided to consider the sub-item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" during its sixty-second session before the Games of the XXIX Olympiad, to be held in Beijing in 2008 (resolution 60/8).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 48 (a) and (b))

Solemn appeal made by the President of the General Assembly on 6 February 2006 in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce (A/60/662)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.15 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.43 and 70 (joint debate on sub-items 48 (a) and (b))
Resolution	60/8

48. Global road safety crisis

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2003, at the request of Oman (A/57/235 and Add.1). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 57/309), as well as at its fifty-eighth session (resolutions 58/9 and 58/289).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Global road safety crisis" should be allocated for consideration every other year in the Third Committee (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (h)).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to implement the recommendations of the *World Report on Road Traffic Injury Prevention* and to establish a lead agency, on a national level, on road safety and to develop a national action plan to reduce road traffic injuries; invited the United Nations regional commissions and the World Health Organization to organize jointly the first United Nations Global Road Safety Week to serve as a platform for global and regional, but mainly national and local, activities to raise awareness about road safety issues; invited Member States and the international community to recognize the third Sunday in November of every year as the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the progress made in improving global road safety (resolution 60/5).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on improving global road safety (resolution 60/5), A/62/257.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 60)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization (A/60/181 and Corr.1)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.8 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.38
Resolution	60/5

49. 2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

The item entitled "2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Africa" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, at the request of Togo (A/55/240 and Add.1). At the same session, the Assembly proclaimed 2001-2010 the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa (resolution 55/284).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 57/294, 58/237, 59/256 and 60/221).

At the sixty-first session, the General Assembly called upon the international community to continue to support the "Roll Back Malaria" partner organizations and to increase investment in and efforts towards the development of safe and affordable malaria-related medicines, products and technologies; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/228).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization (resolution 61/228).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda items 48 and 62)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization (A/61/218 and Corr.1)

Draft resolution	A/61/L.50 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.28-30 (joint debate with item 62 (a) and (b)) and 84
Resolution	61/228

50. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in its annual agenda and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject (resolution 57/270 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 57/270 A and B, 58/291, 59/145, 59/314, 60/180, 60/251, 60/260, 60/265 and 60/283 and decision 60/551 C).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly held a High-level Plenary Meeting from 14 to 16 September 2005 in New York with the participation of Heads of State and Government and adopted the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1).

At the same session, in implementing the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the General Assembly established the Peacebuilding Commission (resolution 60/180) and the Human Rights Council (resolution 60/251).

At its resumed sixtieth session, in June 2006, the General Assembly decided to dedicate a specific meeting focused on development, including an assessment of progress over the previous year, at each session of the General Assembly during the debate on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome; and requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265).

Further at its resumed sixtieth session, in July 2006, the General Assembly, inter alia, decided not to extend beyond the current biennium the experiment approved in paragraph 14 of resolution 58/270 to commence with the redeployment of posts as necessary to meet the evolving needs of the Organization; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the results of the experiment (resolution 60/283, sect. III). The Assembly also noted the proposal of the Secretary-General on the policy for access to United Nations documentation by Member States and the public and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-first session, for consideration and action, a comprehensive report containing detailed parameters of the proposal, including information on resource requirements, financing mechanisms and the possibility of a fee structure (resolution 60/283, sect. V). The report has not yet been submitted.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the subject of mobility policies at the main part of its sixty-second session; and also requested the Secretary-General to review the designation of posts in the radio and website management sections of the Department of Public Information to consider whether they should be treated as language posts and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/244, sects. IV and X).

At the same session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-second session a comprehensive report on all aspects of procurement reform (resolution 61/246).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265, A/62/89-E/2007/76.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Investing in the United Nations: for a stronger Organization worldwide (A/60/692 and Corr.1)

Mandating and delivering: analysis and recommendations to facilitate the review of mandates (A/60/733 and Corr.1)

Investing in the United Nations: for a stronger Organization worldwide: detailed report (A/60/846 and Add.1-5, Add.5/Corr.1 and Add.6 and 7) (also relates to items 118, 122, 124, 128, 129 and 136)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Updated report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B and 57/270 B (A/60/275)

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Oversight lacunae in the United Nations system" (A/60/860 and his comments and those of the United Nations system Chief Executives Board for Coordination (A/60/860/Add.1) (also under items 118, 122, 124, 128 to 130 and 136)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/60/735 and Corr.1 (items 46 and 120)); A/60/870, A/60/903, A/60/904 and A/60/909 (also relates to items 118, 122, 124, 128, 129 and 136)

Summary records	A/C.5/60/SR.45 and 47-50, 60, 61, 64, 65 and 67
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/831/Add.1 (also relates to items 118, 122, 124, 128, 129 and 136)
Draft resolution	A/60/L.59
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.37 and 38 (joint debates on items 46 and 44), 66, 71, 72, 75, 92 and 93
Resolutions	60/265 and 60/283 (also relates to items 118, 122, 124, 128, 129 and 136)

References for the sixty-first session (agenda items 47, 113, 116, 117, 122, 123, 132, 147 and 149)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

The role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B and 57/270 B (A/61/90-E/2006/84)

Comprehensive policy guidelines for consultants in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/61/201)

Human resources management reform (A/61/228 and Corr.1)

Investing in people (A/61/255) (also under items 110, 114, 115, 120, 121, 130, 145 and 148)

Investing in people: reforming the Field Service category — investing in meeting the human resources requirements of United Nations peace operations in the twenty-first century (A/61/255/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1)

Composition of the Secretariat (A/61/257 and Corr.1)

Gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities (A/61/257/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1) (under item 123)

Employment of retired former staff (A/61/257/Add.2) (under item 123)

Consultants and individual contractors (A/61/257/Add.3) (under item 123)

Activities of the Ethics Office (A/61/274) (under item 123)

Management Performance Board (A/61/319) (under item 123)

Accountability measures (A/61/546) (under item 116)

Investing in the United Nations: for a stronger Organization worldwide: interim report — investing in information and communications technology (A/61/765) (under items 116, 117, 123 and 132)

Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/61/537) and (A/61/605, under items 47 and 113)

Summary records	A/C.5/61/SR.9, 12, 14, 16, 30 and 36
Reports of the Fifth Committee	A/61/658 and A/61/659
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.84
Resolutions	61/244 and 61/246

51. Culture of peace

The project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, at the request of a number of States (A/52/191). The year 2000 was proclaimed as the International Year for the Culture of Peace (resolution 52/15).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25), and adopted the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 53/243). At its fifty-fifth to sixtieth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 55/47, 56/5, 57/6, 58/128, 59/23, 59/142, 59/143, 60/3, 60/10 and 60/11).

International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to explore enhancing mechanisms for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace and to submit to it at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/45).

Holocaust remembrance

At its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Holocaust remembrance", the General Assembly resolved that the United Nations would designate 27 January as an annual International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust (resolution 60/7).

At its sixty-first session, under the current item, the General Assembly urged all Member States to reject any denial of the Holocaust as an historic event (resolution 61/255).

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene in 2007 a high-level dialogue on interreligious and intercultural cooperation for the promotion of tolerance, understanding and universal respect on matters of freedom of religion or belief and cultural diversity, in coordination with other similar initiatives in this area and to consider declaring one of the coming years as the Year of Dialogue among Religions and Cultures. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure the systematic and organizational follow-up of all interreligious, intercultural and intercivilizational matters within the United Nations system and overall coordination and coherence in its interreligious, intercultural and intercivilizational dialogue and cooperation efforts, inter alia, through the designation of a focal unit in the Secretariat to handle these matters. It also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/221).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to hold the High-level Dialogue on Interreligious and Intercultural Understanding and Cooperation for Peace on 4 and 5 October 2007 at the ministerial or highest possible level (resolution 61/269).

The Ethiopian Millennium

At its resumed sixty-first session, in June 2007, the General Assembly recognized the year from 12 September 2007 to 11 September 2008 as the year commemorating the Ethiopian Millennium (resolution 61/270).

International Day of Non-Violence

Also at its resumed sixty-first session, in June 2007, the General Assembly decided, with effect from the sixty-second session, to observe the International Day of Non-Violence on 2 October each year and requested the Secretary-General to take, within existing resources, necessary measures for the observance by the United Nations of the International Day of Non-Violence (resolution 61/271).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/221);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010 (resolution 61/45), A/62/97.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 44)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO	A/61/175
Draft resolutions	A/61/L.11/Rev.2, A/61/L.16 and Add.1, A/61/L.60 and Add.1, A/61/L.61 and Add.1 and A/61/62 and Add.1

Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.47, 48, 64, 83, 85, 102 and 103
Resolutions	61/45, 61/221, 61/255 and 61/269 to 61/271

53. Information and communication technologies for development

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly recognized the important role of communication for development programmes in the United Nations system in enhancing the transparency of system-wide coordination within the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the resolution and on a biennial basis thereafter (resolution 50/130).

At its fifty-sixth session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Venezuela, to convene a meeting of the Assembly during that session devoted to bridging the digital divide and promoting digital opportunities in the emerging information society and to organize, parallel to the plenary meetings, separate informal panels (see A/57/280). It further decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Information and communication technologies for development" (resolution 56/258).

At the same session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development", the General Assembly endorsed the proposal of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to hold the World Summit on the Information Society in two phases, the first in Geneva in December 2003 and the second in Tunis in 2005 (resolution 56/183).

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/238, 57/295 and 59/220 and decisions 58/569 and 59/531). At its fifty-eighth resumed session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided to allocate this item for annual consideration in the Second Committee.

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly endorsed the Tunis Committee and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society; and invited the Secretary-General to convene a new forum for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue called the Internet Governance Forum (resolution 60/252).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on information and communication technologies for development: progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 57/295 (decision 61/534).

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

References for the sixtieth-first session (agenda item 50)

Report of the Secretary-General on information and communication technologies for development: progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 57/295 (A/61/254)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on policies of United Nations system organizations towards the use of open source software for development (A/61/94) and his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/61/94/Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/130, including the recommendations of the ninth Inter-Agency Round Table on Communication for Development (Rome, 6-9 September 2004) (A/61/165)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.12 and 25
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/419
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Decision	61/534

54. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) International trade and development

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly reaffirmed that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally or bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion which affected their economic, political and social development; and requested the Secretary-General to compile information provided by Governments on the adoption and the effects of the economic measures mentioned above, taken by developed countries as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (resolution 38/197).

Subsequently, the General Assembly considered the issue at its thirty-ninth to forty-second sessions and then biennially thereafter (resolutions 39/210, 40/185, 41/165, 42/173, 44/215, 46/210, 48/168, 50/96, 52/181, 54/200, 56/178, 56/179 and 58/198).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly urged the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries that were not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or were inconsistent with the principles of international law as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and that contravened the basic principles of the multilateral trading system; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the imposition of measures of that nature and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/185).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (resolution 60/185), A/62/210.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 192 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its eleventh session at São Paulo, Brazil, from 14 to 18 June 2004.

While the Conference is not in session, the 148-member Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly. The Board convened its fortieth executive session in December 2006 and its forty-first and forty-second executive sessions in April and July 2007. The fifty-fourth regular session of the Board is scheduled to be held from 1 to 11 October 2007.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution and on developments in the multilateral trading system, under the sub-item entitled "International trade and development" of the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions" (resolution 61/186).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its fortieth, forty-first and forty-second executive sessions and its fifty-fourth regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/62/15 (Part I) and Corr.1, A/62/15 (Part II), A/62/15 (Part III) and A/62/15 (Part IV));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (resolution 61/184), A/62/266.

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report prepared in conjunction with the secretariat of UNCTAD (resolution 61/186).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 50 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh executive sessions, twenty-second special session and fiftieth-second regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/60/15)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

International trade and development (A/60/225)

Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/60/226)

Letter dated 13 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General, transmitting the declaration adopted by the Heads of State of the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization at its summit at Astana on 5 July 2005 (A/60/129)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.17, 18, 25, 31, 33 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/486/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/185

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 51 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth executive sessions, twenty-third special session and fifty-third session: Supplement No. 15 (A/61/15)

Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (A/61/272)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.14, 24 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/420/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/186

(b) International financial system and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its fiftieth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 50/91, 51/166, 52/180, 53/172, 54/197, 55/186, 56/181, 57/241, 58/202, 59/222 and 60/186).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly called for the continued effort of the multilateral financial institutions, in providing policy advice, technical assistance and financial support to member countries, to work on the basis of nationally owned reform and development strategies; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution, including an analysis of the range of reasons for a net outflow of financial resources from developing countries as a whole and for a net inflow of financial resources to some developing countries (resolution 61/187).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/187), A/62/119.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 51 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the international financial system and development (A/61/136)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.7, 8, 12 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/420/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/187

(c) External debt crisis and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session, in 1985, and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175, 54/202, 55/184, 56/184, 57/240, 58/203, 59/223 and 60/187).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt situation and debt-servicing problems of developing countries (resolution 61/188).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on recent developments in external debt (resolution 61/188).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 51 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on recent developments in external debt (A/61/152)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.7, 8, 13 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/420/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/188

55. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

(a) Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

(b) High-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly considered the question of international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213, 55/245 and 56/210 A and B and decisions 47/436, 55/446, 56/445 and 56/446).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in July 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/210 B).

The General Assembly considered the question of follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/250, 57/272, 57/273, 58/230, 59/145, 59/225, 59/291 and 59/293).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly held a separate meeting on financing for development, on 14 September 2005, within the framework of the High-level Plenary Meeting (14-16 September 2005); and decided to hold a follow-up international conference on financing for development to review the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus at a time between 2008 and 2009 (resolution 60/188).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus would be held in Doha in the second half of 2008; requested the President of the Assembly to hold, starting in 2007, direct intergovernmental consultations of the whole with the participation of all Member States and the major institutional stakeholders involved in the financing for development process, on all issues related to the review conference; decided to hold the 2007 High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development in the fourth quarter of 2007, at a specific date to be determined by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with Member States; decided also that the modalities for holding the 2007 High-level Dialogue would be the same as those used in the 2005 High-level Dialogue, as described in General Assembly resolution 59/293; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of the High-level Dialogue and to submit a report on the implementation of commitments agreed at the International Conference on Financing for Development, as an input to the High-level Dialogue (resolution 61/191).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (resolution 61/191), A/62/217;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the proposed organization of work of the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development (resolution 61/191), A/62/271;

(c) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 16 April 2007) (resolution 61/191), A/62/76-E/2007/55 and Corr.1.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 52)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (A/61/253)

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 24 April 2006) (A/61/81-E/2006/73)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.9, 10, 13 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/421
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/191

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 110)

Summary record	A/C.2/61/SR.34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/430
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Decision	61/544

56. Sustainable development

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly expressed its deep concern over the adverse implications of the destruction by the Israeli Air Force of the oil storage tanks in the direct vicinity of the Lebanese El-Jiyeh electric power plant; considered that the oil slick had heavily polluted the shores of Lebanon and consequently had serious implications for human health, biodiversity, fisheries and tourism; called upon the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon for the costs of repairing the environmental damage caused by the destruction; encouraged Member States, regional and international organizations, regional and international financial institutions, and non-governmental organizations and the private sector to provide financial and technical assistance to the Government of Lebanon in support of its efforts to clean up the polluted shores and sea of Lebanon with a view to preserving its ecosystem and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/194).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/194).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 53 (a))

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.19-22, 24, 25 and 31-34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/422/Add.1 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/194

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that had been adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August to 4 September 2002); and called for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit (resolution 57/253).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-eighth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 58/218, 59/227 and 60/193).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to declare 2008 the International Year of Planet Earth, designating the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as the lead agency and the focal point for the year; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the progress of the preparations for the International Year of Planet Earth (resolution 60/192).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated that the Commission on Sustainable Development was the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/195).

Documents:

(a) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2007: Supplement No. 3 (A/62/3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (resolution 61/195), A/62/262.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 52 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on actions taken in organizing the activities of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015 (A/60/158)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/60/261 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.22, 23, 27, 35 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/488/Add.1

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/192

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 53 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (A/61/258)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.19-22, 24, 25 and 31-34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/422/Add.1 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/195

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted on 6 May 1994 at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted the "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224, 55/202, 56/198, 57/261, 58/213 A and B, 59/229, 59/311 and 60/194).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly urged Governments and all relevant international and regional organizations to take timely action for the effective implementation of and follow-up to the Mauritius Declaration and the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation (resolution 61/196).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/196).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 53 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/61/277)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.19-22, 24, 25, 30 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/422/Add.2

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/196

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 54/219). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at the fifty-sixth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 56/195, 57/256, 58/214, 59/231, 59/232, 60/195 and 60/196).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly noted the proposed establishment of a Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, and, taking into account the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, decided that the Global Platform should have the same mandate as the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction and should be open to all Member States; requested the Secretary-General to include information on the Global Platform, for consideration by the General Assembly, in his next report; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the result of the Global Survey of Early Warning Systems, including his recommendations on how to address associated technical, financial and organizational gaps and needs (resolution 61/198).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution A/61/198).

(b) Result of the Global Survey of Early Warning Systems (resolution 61/198).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 53 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/61/229 and Corr.1)

Global Survey of Early Warning Systems (A/C.2/61/CRP.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.19-22, 24, 25, 30, 31, and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/422/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/198

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on products harmful to health and the environment (resolution 39/229).

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 43/53, 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to sixtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199, 54/222, 56/199, 57/257, 58/243, 59/234 and 60/197 and decisions 53/444 and 55/443).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly stressed that the seriousness of climate change argued for the implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; and invited the secretariat of the Framework Convention to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 61/201).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (resolution 39/229), A/62/78-E/2007/62;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 61/201), A/62/276.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 53 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/61/225)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.19-22, 25 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/422/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/201

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly first considered the sub-item at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 (resolution 47/188). The Convention was adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first to sixtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223, 55/204, 56/196, 57/259, 58/211, 58/242, 59/235 and 60/201).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly declared 2006 the International Year of Deserts and Desertification and encouraged countries to undertake special initiatives in observance of the Year (resolution 58/211).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the celebration of the International Year of Deserts and Desertification (resolution 60/200).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon Governments; in collaboration with relevant multilateral organizations, to integrate desertification into their plans and strategies for sustainable development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/202).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (resolution 61/202), A/62/276.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 52 (g))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the International Year of Deserts and Desertification, 2006 (A/60/169)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/60/171)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.20-23, 31 37 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/488/Add.7
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/200

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 53 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/61/225)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.23, 25 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/422/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/202

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993.

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201, 53/190, 54/221, 55/201, 56/197, 57/260, 58/212, 59/236 and 60/202).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity to continue reporting to the Assembly on the ongoing work regarding the Convention, including its Cartagena Protocol (resolution 61/204).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 61/204), A/62/276.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 53 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/61/225)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.19-22, 25 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/422/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/204

(g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-fourth session

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the Governing Council of UNEP. The Governing Council was to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report as it might deem necessary. At its forty-second session, the Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to a biennial one (resolution 42/185).

At its fifty-third session, in July 1999, the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the proposal to institute an annual, ministerial-level, global environmental forum, with the Governing Council of UNEP constituting the forum in the years that it met in regular session and, in alternate years, with the forum taking the form of a special session of the Governing Council (resolution 53/242).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UNEP and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the Programme and to the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi (resolution 61/205).

Document: Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its twenty-fourth session (5-9 February 2007): Supplement No. 25 (A/62/25).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 53 (g))

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its ninth special session (7-9 February 2006): Supplement No. 25 (A/61/25)

Report of the Secretary-General on universal membership of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum of the United Nations Environment Programme (A/61/322)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.19-22, 24 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/422/Add.7
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/205

(h) Sustainable mountain development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fifty-third session, in 1998, at which time it proclaimed 2002 as the International Year of Mountains (resolution 53/24).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-seventh session an interim report on the activities of the International Year of Mountains and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the Year (resolution 55/189).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to designate 11 December as International Mountain Day, as from 11 December 2003 (resolution 57/245).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited the international community and other relevant partners to consider joining the Mountain Partnership (resolution 58/216).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly encouraged relevant entities of the United Nations system to further enhance their inter-agency collaboration in support of sustainable mountain development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/198).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/198).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 52 (e) and (i))

Report of the Secretary-General on sustainable mountain development (A/60/309)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.20-23, 27 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/488/Add.5

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/198

(i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly endorsed the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, adopted by the World Solar Summit, held in Harare in September 1996 (A/53/395, annex) (resolution 53/7). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 54/215, 55/205, 56/200 and 58/210).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called upon Governments, as well as relevant regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, to combine, as appropriate, the increased use of renewable energy technologies, including advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/199).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/199), A/62/208.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 52 (f))

Report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the culmination of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 (A/60/154)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.20-23, 30 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/488/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/199

57. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report on the work of the Commission should be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Conference, including the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207 to 54/209, 55/194, 55/195, 56/205, 56/206, 57/275, 58/226, 59/239 and 60/203).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of the Habitat Agenda would be held from 6 to 8 June 2001 in New York (resolution 55/195). At its twenty-fifth special session, the Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to transform, with effect from 1 January 2002, the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat; and also decided to transform, as of the same date, the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly (resolution 56/206).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to address, in a comprehensive manner, any issues relating to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation at its twenty-first session, bearing in mind the need to effectively mobilize resources for the Foundation; requested the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat under review so as to enhance its effectiveness in supporting national policies, strategies and plans in attaining the poverty eradication, gender equality, water and sanitation and slum upgrading targets of the Millennium Declaration, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the 2005 World Summit Outcome; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/206).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/206), A/62/219.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 54)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/61/262)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (A/61/363)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.21, 22, 24 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/423
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/206

58. Globalization and interdependence

(a) Globalization and interdependence

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly in 1998. The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 53/169, 54/231, 55/212, 56/209, 57/274, 58/225, 59/240 and 60/204).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on globalization and interdependence on the theme "Impact that, inter alia, international commitments, policies and processes can have on the scope and the implementation of national development strategies" under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence" (resolution 61/207).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/207).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 55 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of innovation, science and technology in pursuing development in the context of globalization (A/61/286)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.15-18, 24 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/424/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/207

(b) Science and technology for development

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions, under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation" (resolution 50/101) and the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions" (resolutions 52/184 and 54/201).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include this sub-item in its agenda on a biennial basis (resolution 55/185) and at its next session invited the Economic and Social Council to consider measures to strengthen the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (resolution 56/182).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need to enhance the science and technology activities of the United Nations system and the role of the Commission in providing policy guidance, in particular on issues of relevance to developing countries (resolution 58/200).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General of the World Summit on the Information Society to transmit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session the report of the Summit; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/205).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution A/60/205), A/62/136.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 54 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 58/200: science and technology for development (A/60/184)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the Tunis phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (A/60/687)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.14-16, 25 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/490/Add.2
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/205

(c) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

At its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions, in 1999 and 2000, the General Assembly considered this topic (resolutions 54/205 and 55/188).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin" under the item entitled "sectoral policy questions" (resolution 56/186).

The General Assembly considered this sub-item at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions under the items entitled "Sectoral policy questions" (resolutions 57/244 and 58/205) and "Globalization and interdependence" (resolution 59/242).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force, on 14 December 2005, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption" (resolution 60/207).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly, welcoming the convening of the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, in Jordan, from 10 to 14 December 2006, requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of previous resolutions that would elaborate further on the magnitude of corruption, and on the scale of the transfer of assets of illicit origin derived from corruption and the impact of corruption and such transfers on economic growth and sustainable development, taking into account the outcome of, and also transmitting the report on, the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention (resolution 61/209).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/209), A/62/116;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its first session, held in Amman from 10 to 14 December 2006 (resolution 61/209).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 55 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/177
Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.15-18, 24 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/424/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/209

59. Groups of countries in special situations

(a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 that had been adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (resolution 56/227).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/276, 58/228 and 59/244).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided on the modalities for convening a high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report for the midterm comprehensive global review (resolution 60/228).

At the sixty-first session, pursuant to resolution 59/244, the General Assembly held the high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 and adopted the Declaration (resolution 61/1). The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-second session a detailed and clearly defined advocacy strategy and an annual analytical and results-oriented progress report on the further implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution 61/211).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 61/211), A/62/79-E/2007/63;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: "Advocacy strategy for the further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010" (resolution 61/211).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 55 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/60/81-E/2005/68)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.26, 27, 30 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/491/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.69 and Corr.1
Resolution	60/228

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 56 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/61/82-E/2006/74 and Corr.1)

Midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/61/173 and Corr.1)

Note by the President of the General Assembly transmitting the summary of informal interactive hearings of the General Assembly with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector (A/61/162)

Report of the preparatory meeting of experts for the high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (A/61/323)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.26, 28, 29 and 33
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/425/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/211

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly decided that the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing

Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation should be convened in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 28 and 29 August 2003 (resolution 57/242). The Conference adopted the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries.

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action (resolution 58/201).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-ninth and sixtieth sessions (resolutions 59/245 and 60/208).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on progress made in the preparation for the midterm review meeting (resolution 61/212).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the status of preparations for the midterm review of the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (resolution 61/212), A/62/226.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 56 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries (A/61/302)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.26, 28, 29 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/425/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/212

60. Eradication of poverty and other development issues

(a) Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107). The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-first to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232, 55/210, 56/207, 57/266, 58/222, 59/247 and 60/209).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-second session a comprehensive report evaluating the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, including recommendations on maintaining the momentum generated by the implementation of the Decade (resolution 61/213).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/213), A/62/267.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 57 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the observance of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (A/61/308)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.27-30, 33 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/426/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/213

(b) Women in development

The General Assembly considered this question biennially from its fortieth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 40/204, 42/178, 44/171, 46/167, 48/108, 50/104, 52/195, 54/210, 56/188 and 58/206).

At its sixtieth session, in 2005, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-second session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution, including women's increased participation in government decision-making bodies and its impact on the eradication of poverty (resolution 60/210).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/210).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 56 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Women in development: the impact of globalization on women's employment and empowerment" (A/60/162 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.29, 30, 32 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/492/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/210

(c) Human resources development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth session and biennially as of the forty-sixth session (resolutions 45/191, 46/143, 48/205, 50/105, 52/196, 54/211, 56/189 and 58/207).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called upon the relevant entities of the United Nations system to give priority to the objectives of human resources development through, inter alia, integrating in their development programmes explicit support for building science and technology capacities compatible with local needs, resources, culture and practices; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution with a focus on the role of science and technology in promoting human resources development (resolution 60/211).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/211).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 56 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/318
Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.29, 30 and 32-34
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/492/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/211

61. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly established the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Programme; and requested the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women to monitor the process of implementing the arrangements for the management of the Fund and to reflect its views in the annual report on the Fund to the General Assembly (resolution 39/125).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-second session, which contained the present item and its sub-items (decision 61/544). The item and its sub-items are therefore included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-second session.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on a comprehensive statistical analysis of the financing of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolutions 35/81 and 59/250), A/62/74-E/2007/54;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women for 2005 (resolution 39/125).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 110)

Summary record	A/C.2/61/SR.34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/430
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Decision	61/544

(b) Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the resolution in the context of the triennial policy review, inter alia, by making use of relevant documentation, and to make appropriate recommendations (resolution 59/250).

At its substantive session of 2006, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to focus the analysis for the triennial comprehensive policy review in 2007, within the context of the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, on a number of issues listed in paragraph 51 of the resolution (Council resolution 2006/14)

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

A comprehensive analysis of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/250: conclusions and recommendations (Assembly resolution 59/250 and Council resolution 2006/14);

Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations development system (Assembly resolution 59/250 and Council resolution 2006/14), A/62/73-E/2007/52;

Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations development system: conclusions and recommendations (Assembly resolution 59/250 and Council resolution 2006/14), A/62/253;

Comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 2005 (Assembly resolution 35/81);

Comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 2006 (Assembly resolution 35/81).

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 90 (b))

Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2004: Supplement No. 3 (A/59/3/Rev.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 2002 (A/59/84-E/2004/53)

Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/59/85-E/2004/68)

Comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for 2003 (A/59/386)

Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system; conclusions and recommendations (A/59/387)

Summary records	A/C.2/59/SR.25, 26, 31 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/59/488/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.75
Resolution	59/250

(c) South-South cooperation for development

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly entrusted the overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in the United Nations Development Programme, to be convened by the Administrator of UNDP in accordance with the provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 33/134).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 50/119, 52/205, 54/226, 56/202, 57/263 and 58/220).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly, on a biennial basis, a report entitled "State of South-South cooperation" (resolution 50/119).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to declare 19 December as the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation (resolution 58/220).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session a sub-item entitled "South-South cooperation for development", and requested the Secretary-General to submit at that session a comprehensive report on the state of South-South cooperation and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/212).

Documents:

(a) Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its fifteenth session (29 May-1 June 2007): Supplement No. 39 (A/62/39);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (resolutions 50/119, 58/220 and 60/212).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 57 (b))

Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its fourteenth session (31 May-3 June 2005): Supplement No. 39 (A/60/39)

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (A/60/257)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.24, 25, 30 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/493/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/212

62. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)), as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security and promoting economic and social development through training and research programmes. The Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The UNITAR statute provides that the Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies.

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fifth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 45/219, 46/180, 47/227, 48/207, 49/125, 50/121, 51/188, 52/206, 53/195, 54/229, 55/208, 56/208, 57/268, 58/223 and 59/252).

At its sixtieth session, in 2005, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including details on the status of contributions to and the financial situation of the Institute; and invited the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Board of Trustees of the Institute, in accordance with article XI of the statute of the Institute, to consider the desirability of reformulating article V, paragraph 2 (j), of the statute so that the report of the Secretary-General might be submitted to the Economic and Social Council rather than to the General Assembly, and include the findings in his report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 60/213).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Executive Director of UNITAR; noted the need to harmonize the submission of the report of the Executive Director and the report of the Secretary-General; and decided to consider, in accordance with its resolution 60/213, the harmonization of the submission of both reports at its sixty-second session (decision 61/542).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on UNITAR (resolution 60/213 and decision 61/542).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 59 (b))

Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 14 (A/61/14)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.29-31
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/428/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Decision	61/542

63. Towards global partnerships

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Germany (A/55/228). The Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 55/215, 56-76 and 58/129).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided to biennialize the item as of the fifty-eighth session and to allocate it to the Second Committee (resolution 58/316).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take further appropriate action to enhance partnership management through the promotion of adequate training at all concerned levels; institutional capacity in country offices; strategic focus and local ownership; the sharing of best practices; the improvement of partner selection processes; and the streamlining of United Nations guidelines for partnerships between the United Nations and all relevant partners, including the private sector, and requested him to report on those actions in the context of his report under the item entitled "Towards global partnerships"; also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to promote, within existing resources, impact-assessment mechanisms, taking into account best tools available, in order to enable effective management, ensure accountability and facilitate effective learning from both successes and failures; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/215).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/215).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 59)

Report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners, in particular the private sector (A/60/214)

Letter dated 5 July 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, transmitting the Doha Declaration and Doha Plan of Action (A/60/111)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.31, 32 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/495 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolution	60/215

64. Social development

(a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of Heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995. The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000.

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 51/202, 52/25, 53/28, 54/23, 55/46, 56/177, 57/163, 58/130, 59/146 and 60/130).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit future *Reports on the World Social Situation* on a biennial basis (resolution 56/177).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Commission for Social Development continued to have the primary responsibility for the follow-up and review of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly; invited the Secretary-General, the Economic and Social Council, the regional commissions, the relevant specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental forums to continue to give priority attention to the commitments set out in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action and continued to be actively involved in their follow-up; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/141).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/141), A/62/122;

(b) Summary: *Report on the World Social Situation, 2007* (resolution 56/177).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 60 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/61/99)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.1-4, 11 and 31
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/437 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Resolution	61/141

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Cooperatives in social development

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ascertain, in cooperation with the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives, the desirability and feasibility of elaborating United Nations guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (resolution 51/58).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly drew the attention of Member States to the revised draft guidelines aimed at creating a supportive environment for the development of cooperatives (A/56/73-E/2001/68, annex) (resolution 56/114).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 58/131).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution, focusing on the role of cooperatives in promoting full and productive employment (resolution 60/132).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/132), A/62/154.

Policies and programmes involving youth

The General Assembly considered the question of policies and programmes involving youth at various sessions, beginning at the fortieth (resolutions 40/14, 41/97, 41/98, 42/53, 43/94, 44/59, 45/103, 47/85, 49/152, 49/154, 50/81, 52/83, 54/120, 56/117, 58/133 and 59/148).

In 1995, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (resolution 50/81, annex).

At its sixtieth, the General Assembly convened two plenary meetings devoted to the evaluation of the progress made in the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond. It decided to add five additional priority areas for the implementation of the World Programme of Action; took note of the three clusters presented in the report of the Secretary-General entitled "World Youth Report 2005", namely youth in the global economy, youth in civil society, and youth and their well-being; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly at its sixty-second session, through the Commission for Social Development at its forty-fifth session, with a comprehensive report on the implementation of World Programme of Action (resolution 60/2).

Subsequently, the Commission for Social Development, at its forty-fifth session held in February 2007, requested the Secretary-General to identify goals and targets regarding the cluster "Youth in the global economy" and to submit to the Assembly, at its sixty-second session an addendum to the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Follow-up to the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond" (A/62/61-E/2007/7) (Commission for Social Development resolution 45/2).

Documents: Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (resolution 60/2), A/62/61-E/2007/7 and Add.1.

Disabled persons

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 37/52). Periodic reviews of progress in its implementation were conducted in 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002 and 2005.

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth to fifty-eighth session (resolutions 38/28, 39/26, 40/31, 41/106, 42/58, 43/98, 45/91, 46/96, 47/88, 48/99, 49/153, 50/144, 52/82, 54/121, 56/115 and 58/132, and decision 50/442).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the global implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, with respect to overall efforts being made to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, also including in the report possible options to improve the complementarity and synergy in the implementation of the World Programme of Action and other United Nations disability mechanisms and instruments (resolution 60/131).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 60/131).

Follow-up to the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82). It considered the question at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 52/81, 54/124, 56/113, 57/164, 58/15 and 59/147).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family on 6 December 2004 at Headquarters (resolution 59/111).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited Governments to maintain the national coordination mechanisms established or revitalized during the observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family to coordinate policies, programmes and strategies in order to bring about positive transformations by integrating family issues into national development planning; invited Member States to undertake a review of the role and functions of existing national machineries for the family in order to better integrate family issues into national development programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/133).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/133), A/62/132.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 62)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

World Youth Report 2005 (A/60/61-E/2005/7)

Global analysis and evaluation of national action plans on youth employment (A/60/133 and Corr.1)

Cooperatives in social development (A/60/138)

Follow-up to and celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond (A/60/155)

Making commitments matter: young people's input to the 10-year review of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (A/60/156)

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: towards a society for all in the twenty-first century (A/60/290)

Report on the World Social Situation, 2005 (A/60/117)

Identical letters dated 24 August 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, transmitting the Declaration of the Doha International Conference on Ageing in View of Present-Day Changes (A/60/377-E/2005/92)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.1-5, 9, 11, 14, 21 and 41
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/501
Draft resolution	A/60/L.2 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.27, 28 and 64
Resolutions	60/2 and 60/131 to 60/133
Decision	60/528

(c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly entrusted the Commission for Social Development with the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing, based on new developments since 1982 (resolution 54/24). At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in May 2000, the Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the First World Assembly on Ageing held at Vienna (resolution 54/262).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, and endorsed the Political Declaration and the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (resolution 57/167).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the road map for the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002 (see A/58/160) (resolution 58/134).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-ninth and sixtieth sessions (resolutions 59/150 and 60/135).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution, including information on the commemoration of the five-year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action in 2007 (resolution 61/142).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/142), A/62/131.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 60 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing (A/61/167)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.1-4, 11 and 24
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/437 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Resolution	61/142

65. Advancement of women

(a) Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 15 June 2007, 185 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, 49 States parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and 88 had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth to fifty-first and fifty-third to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/125, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94, 49/164, 50/202, 51/68, 53/118, 54/137, 55/70, 56/229, 57/178 and 58/145).

Pursuant to resolution 34/180, the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women transmits to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council every year a report on its activities and makes suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States Parties.

Pursuant to resolution 45/124, the Secretary-General submits annually a report on the status of the Convention.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited the Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to address the Assembly at its sixty-first and sixty-second sessions under the item on the advancement of women; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/230).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/62/38 (Parts I, II and III)) (resolution 34/180).

Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Pursuant to its resolutions 45/175 of 18 December 1990 and 46/140 of 17 December 1991, the General Assembly has considered this question in the Third Committee biennially in odd-numbered years, at its forty-sixth, forty-eighth to fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/99, 48/105, 49/163, 50/163, 52/95 and 54/140). Thereafter, the Assembly has considered the question annually (resolutions 55/219, 56/125, 57/175, 57/311, 58/244 and 59/260).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly invited Member States to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women; decided to provide its full support to the current efforts to revitalize the Institute and to provide it with the requisite funds to enable it to carry out its core functions for the biennium 2006-2007; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/229).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/229).

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General and the in-depth study on all forms of violence against women; requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the Assembly on the implementation of the resolution, addressing the question of violence against women; requested that the report include, at the sixty-second session, information provided by the United Nations bodies, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies on their follow-up activities to implement the resolution; and invited the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions, the Peacebuilding Commission, the Human Rights Council and other relevant United Nations bodies to discuss, by 2008, that question and to transmit the outcome of those discussions to the Secretary-General for his annual report to the General Assembly (resolution 61/143).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (resolutions 58/185, 60/136 and 61/143), A/62/201.

Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolution 47/96), and subsequently annually at its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions and thereafter biennially (resolutions 48/110, 49/165, 50/168, 51/65, 52/97, 54/138, 56/131 and 58/143).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-second session on the problem of violence against women migrant workers and on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account updated information from the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the reports of the Special Rapporteurs whose mandates related to the subject of violence against women migrant workers and other relevant sources, including non-governmental organizations (resolution 60/139).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on violence against women migrant workers (resolution 60/139), A/62/177.

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

The General Assembly considered this issue at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, and thereafter biennially at its forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 45/175, 46/140, 48/109, 50/165, 52/93, 54/135, 56/129 and 58/146).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution, addressing different aspects of the empowerment of rural women (resolution 60/138).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (resolution 60/138), A/62/202.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 64)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/60/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

> Violence against women migrant workers (A/60/137 and Corr.1)
>
> Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas (A/60/165)
>
> Status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/60/206)
>
> Future operation of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/60/372)

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the audit of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (A/60/281)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.10-14, 19, 21, 29, 33, 41 and 43
	A/C.5/60/SR.33 and 36
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/503

Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/619 (also under item 124)
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.64 and 69 and Corr.1
Resolutions	60/138, 60/139, 60/229 and 60/230
Decision	60/529

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 60 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/61/38)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

> Summarizing the in-depth study on all forms of violence against women (A/61/122)
>
> In-depth study on all forms of violence against women (A/61/122/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.8-12, 20, 30, 43, 49 and 51
	A/C.5/61/SR.44-46 (under item 117)
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/438
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/61/592/Add.4 (under item 117)
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.81 and 93 (under item 117)
Resolution	61/143
Decision	61/555 (under item 117)

(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly in 1995. At that session, the Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fiftieth to fifty-third and fifty-fifth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 50/203, 51/69, 52/100, 52/231, 53/120, 55/71, 56/132, 57/182, 58/148, 59/168 and 60/140).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to report annually to the Assembly, under the item entitled "Advancement of women", as well as to the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council, on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, with an assessment of progress in gender mainstreaming, including information on key achievements, lessons learned and good practices, and recommendations on further measures to enhance implementation (resolution 61/145).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (resolution 61/145).

References for the sixty-first session (Agenda item 61 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

> Measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/61/174)
>
> Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system (A/61/318)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women for 2005 (A/61/292)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.8-10, 12 and 49
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/438
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Resolution	61/145

C. Development of Africa

66. New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

(a) New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (resolution 57/2).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 57/2, 57/7, 58/233, 59/254 and 60/222).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly, recognizing the progress made in the implementation of the New Partnership and acknowledging that much needed to be done in its implementation, requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the basis of inputs from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and other stakeholders in the New Partnership, such as the private sector and civil society (resolution 61/229).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/229), A/62/203.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 62 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the New Partnership for Africa's Development: fourth consolidated report on progress in implementation and international support (A/61/212)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

> Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Further measures to strengthen United Nations system support to the New Partnership for Africa's Development" (A/61/69) (also under item 124)
>
> Comments of the Secretary-General and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Further measures to strengthen United Nations system support to the New Partnership for Africa's Development" (A/61/69/Add.1) (also under item 124)

Draft resolution	A/61/L.23/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.28-30 (joint debate with item 48) and 84
Resolution	61/229

(b) Causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly, at the request of Namibia (A/53/231), included the item in its agenda and considered it at that session (resolution 53/92).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to establish an open-ended ad hoc working group of the Assembly to monitor the implementation of the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in his report of 1998 on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (resolution 54/234).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/217, 56/37, 57/2 and 57/7). At its fifty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to include this item as a sub-item, under a single agenda item on the development of Africa, entitled "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support", beginning at its fifty-eighth session (resolution 57/296).

The General Assembly continued to consider the sub-item at its fifty-eighth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 58/234, 58/235, 59/255 and 60/223).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly urged the United Nations system and the international community to increase, coordinate and sustain their efforts aimed at assisting African countries in addressing the full range of causes of conflict in Africa and to increase their support for the African Union; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that progress report concrete proposals for possible United Nations actions and plans in support of the goal of achieving a conflict-free Africa by 2010 (resolution 61/230).

Document: Progress report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/230).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 62 (b))

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/61/213)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

> Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Further measures to strengthen United Nations system support to the New Partnership for Africa's Development" (A/61/69) (also under item 124)
>
> Comments of the Secretary-General and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Further measures to strengthen United Nations system support to the New Partnership for Africa's Development" (A/61/69/Add.1) (also under item 124)

Draft resolution	A/61/L.41/Rev.1 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.28-30 (joint debate with item 48) and 84
Resolution	61/230

D. Promotion of human rights

67. Report of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. It decided also that the Council should: (a) be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner; (b) serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights; (c) assume, review and, where necessary, improve and rationalize all mandates, mechanisms, functions and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights in order to maintain a system of special procedures, expert advice and complaint procedure; and (d) complete the review within one year after the holding of the Council's first session. The Assembly further decided that the Council should meet regularly throughout the year and schedule no fewer than three sessions per year and that it should submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 60/251).

At the 2nd plenary meeting of its sixty-first session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/61/250), decided to include in the agenda of that session, the item entitled "Report of the Human Rights Council"; and also decided that the item would be considered in plenary meeting and in the Third Committee, on the understanding that the Third Committee would consider and act on all recommendations of the Human Rights Council to the Assembly, including those that dealt with the development of international law in the field of human rights (decision 61/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, acknowledging its adoption by the Human Rights Council (resolution 61/177).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of and action on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 1/2, to allow time for further consultations thereon; and also decided to conclude its consideration of the Declaration, as contained in the annex to the resolution, before the end of its sixty-first session (resolution 61/178).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly also took note of the report of the Human Rights Council (decision 61/547).

The Council is composed of 47 members (see also item 115 (d)) and since its establishment, it has held five regular sessions and four special sessions.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Human Rights Council: Supplement No. 53;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates relating to the programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 and to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009 under sections 2, 23, 27, 28E and 35 and income section 1 and proposal related to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising from the implementation of decisions of the Human Rights Council (resolution 60/251), A/62/125 (also relates to items 130 and 131).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/60/7/Add.34)

Summary records	A/C.5/60/SR.37, 38 and 40
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/721
Draft resolution	A/60/L.48
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.72
Resolution	60/251

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 68)

Report of the Human Rights Council on its first session, first special session and second special session: Supplement No. 53 (A/61/53)

Report of the Human Rights Council on its second, third, fourth and fifth sessions, first organizational meeting and third and fourth special sessions: Supplement No. 53 (A/61/53/Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.35-37, 44, 45, 53 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/448 and Corr.2 and 3
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.84

Resolutions	61/177 and 61/178
Decisions	61/547 and 61/503 A

68. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly urged States to fulfil their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as the commitment to implement the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century" and of the twenty-seventh special session on children; requested the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to ensure that all organizations and bodies of the United Nations system took into account the rights and the particular needs of the girl child in country programmes of cooperation in accordance with national priorities, including through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework; requested Member States to ensure that, in preventing and addressing HIV/AIDS, particular attention and support was given to the girl child infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS, including adolescent mothers; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution, with a view to assessing its impact on the well-being of the girl child (resolution 60/141).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided (a) to request the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the rights of the child, containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in the resolution; (b) to request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the progress achieved and the remaining challenges on the children and armed conflict agenda; (c) to invite the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children to promote the wide dissemination of the United Nations study on violence against children, to give support to the first year of effective follow-up to its recommendations and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on progress made in the initial phase of follow-up and to anticipate the necessary strategy for follow-up to the implementation of the study; (d) to reiterate its invitation to the Chairman of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee to the Assembly at its sixty-second session; and (e) to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-second session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children", focusing section III of the resolution on the rights of the child on "Violence against children" (resolution 61/146).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 61/141 and 61/146);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting: report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children (resolution 61/146), A/62/209;

(c) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (resolution 61/146), A/62/228.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 67)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on children (A/60/207) (also relates to item 44)

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/60/175 and Corr.1)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/60/335 and Corr.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children (A/60/282)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.15-18, 21, 23, 41 and 43-45
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/505 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Resolution	60/141

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development", the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 2001 to renew the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children, and to consider the arrangements for the special session at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/186).

At its twenty-seventh special session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "A world fit for children", in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly on progress made in implementing the Plan of Action included in the annex to the resolution (resolution S-27/2).

At its fifty-third to fifty-eighth and sixtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93, 55/26, 56/222 and 58/282, and decisions 57/537, 57/551 and 60/537).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a commemorative plenary meeting in 2007 (resolution 58/282).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to pay particular attention to the protection of and the rights of children living in poverty at the commemorative plenary meeting to be held in 2007 devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly (resolution 61/146).

At the same session, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly" (item 110), the Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee, which contained sub-items (a) and (b) of item 63 (decision 61/532).

At its resumed sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive analytical report on progress achieved and challenges remaining in implementing the commitments set out in the Declaration and the Plan of Action, included in the annex to resolution S-27/2, at least six weeks prior to its consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-second session.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General and follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on children (resolution 61/272), A/62/259.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 63 (a) and (b))

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 and corrigendum (A/61/41 and Corr.1)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

- Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/61/207)
- Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on children (A/61/270)
- Children and armed conflict (A/61/529-S/2006/826 and Corr.1)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

- Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/61/275 and Corr.1)
- Report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children (A/61/299)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.13-17, 20, 34, 51 and 52
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/439 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Resolution	61/146

69. Indigenous issues

(a) Indigenous issues

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004) (resolution 48/163).

The General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" at its forty-ninth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 49/214, 50/156, 50/157, 51/78, 52/108, 53/129, 54/150, 55/80, 56/140, 57/191 to 57/193, 58/158 and 59/174).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to submit, through the Secretary-General, an annual report to it on the implementation of the programme of activities for the Decade (resolution 57/192).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of and action on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to allow time for further consultations thereon; and also decided to conclude its consideration of the Declaration, as contained in the annex to the resolution, before the end of its sixty-first session (resolution 61/178) (see also item 67).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 1 January 2005; decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs as the Coordinator for the Second Decade (resolution 59/174).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly adopted the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People; also adopted "Partnership for action and dignity" as the theme for the Second Decade; requested the Coordinator of the Second Decade to consult with Member States, agencies, organizations and other relevant bodies and mechanisms of the United Nations system, indigenous organizations and other non-governmental organizations about the possibility of undertaking midterm and end-of-term reviews of the Second Decade; urged all Governments and indigenous organizations concerned to take every action necessary to facilitate the adoption of the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples as soon as possible; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Indigenous issues", a sub-item entitled "Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" (resolution 60/142).

At its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-second session, which contained the sub-item (decision 61/532).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 64 (a) and (b))

Report of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations (A/61/376)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (A/61/490)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.18, 19 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/440
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 110)

Summary record	A/C.3/61/SR.54
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/446
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.82
Decision	61/532

70. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

(a) Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969. As of 4 April 2007, 173 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with all the necessary human and financial assistance to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and to enable him to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/149).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 601/149).

Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited Governments and non-governmental organizations to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; and decided to remain seized of the issue (resolution 61/147).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 65)

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/61/18)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/61/186)

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/61/260)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/61/335)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.38-40, 45, 46, 48, 50 and 51
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/441
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Resolutions	61/147 and 61/149

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 8 September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/CONF.189/12); and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in follow-up to the Conference, to report annually to the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 56/266).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 57/195, sect. III; 58/160, sect. III; and 59/177, sect. III; and decisions 57/532 and 60/537).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene in 2009 a review conference on the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action to be conducted within the framework of the Assembly, and, to this end, requested the Human Rights Council to undertake preparations for the event, making use of the three existing and ongoing follow-up mechanisms, and to formulate a concrete plan and provide updates and reports on the issue on an annual basis starting in 2007 (resolution 61/149).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda items 65 and 110)

Report of the Secretary-General on global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/61/337)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.38-40, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51 and 54
Reports of the Third Committee	A/61/441 and A/61/446
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81 and 82
Resolution	61/149
Decision	61/532

71. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/150).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries to continue the work already done by the previous Special Rapporteurs on the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries; to continue to pay particular attention to the impact of the activities of private companies offering military assistance, consultancy and security services on the international market; to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the resolution and to report, with specific recommendations, to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the use of mercenaries to undermine the enjoyment of all human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 61/151).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 61/150), A/62/184;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 61/151).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 66)

Report of the Secretary-General on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/61/333)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/61/341)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.38-40, 43, 45, 46 and 49
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/442
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Resolutions	61/150 and 61/151

72. Promotion and protection of human rights

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eight session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights (resolution 38/117).

The General Assembly considered the question annually from its thirty-ninth to fifty-first sessions (resolution 39/138, 40/117, 41/121, 42/105, 43/135, 44/135, 45/85, 46/111, 47/111, 48/120, 49/178, 50/170 and 51/87) and biennially thereafter (resolutions 53/138, 55/90 and 57/202). At its fifty-ninth session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights (decision 59/528).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies on their 19th meeting (resolution 57/202), A/62/224.

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex), and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987. As at 30 March 2007, 144 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 57/199, annex). The Optional Protocol entered into force on 22 June 2006. As at

30 March 2007, 33 States parties to the Convention had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 61/153).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/153), A/62/273.

Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Essadia Belmir (Morocco),** Mr. Guibril Camara (Senegal),* Mr. Luis Gallegos Chiriboga (Ecuador),* Ms. Felice Gaer (United States of America),* Mr. Claudio Grossman (Chile),* Mr. Alexander Kovalev (Russian Federation),** Mr. Fernando Mariño Menéndez (Spain),** Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis (Cyprus),* Ms. Nora Svenaass (Norway)** and Mr. Wang Xuexian (China).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

The Committee against Torture held its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions in Geneva from 6 to 24 November 2006 and from 30 April to 18 May 2007, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited all States parties to the Convention that had not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention, to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20 of the Convention and to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention as soon as possible; called upon States parties to give early consideration to signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention, which provided further measures for use in the fight against and prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and decided to consider at its sixty-second session the reports of the Secretary-General, including the report on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (resolution 61/153).

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/62/44).

Report of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

In accordance with article 5 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Subcommittee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election once only. At present, the Subcommittee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Silvia Casale (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Mario Luis Coriolano (Argentina),* Ms. Marija Definis Gojanović (Croatia),** Mr. Zdeněk Hájek (Czech Republic),* Mr. Zbigniew Lasocik (Poland),* Mr. Hans Draminsky Petersen (Denmark),** Mr. Victor Manuel Rodriguez Rescia (Costa Rica),* Mr. Miguel Sarre Iguíniz (Mexico),** Mr. Wilder Tayler Souto (Uruguay)** and Mr. Leopoldo Torres Boursault (Spain).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

The Subcommittee on Prevention held its first and second sessions in Geneva from 19 to 23 February 2007, and from 25 to 29 June 2007, respectively. In accordance with article 16 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention, the Subcommittee should present a public annual report on its activities to the Committee against Torture.

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/62/44).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly called upon all States to supply all necessary information requested by the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment on punishment, to fully and expeditiously respond to and follow up his urgent appeals, to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries and to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on requested visits to their countries as well as with respect to the follow-up to his recommendations; and decided to consider the interim report of the Special Rapporteur at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/153).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 61/153), A/62/221.

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151). The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution to non-governmental organizations providing psychological, medical, social, economic, legal, humanitarian or other forms of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives.

The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of the Board of Trustees.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly appealed to all States and organizations to contribute annually to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, preferably with a substantial increase in the level of contributions; requested the Secretary-General to continue to transmit to all States the appeals of the Assembly for contributions to the Fund and to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds were pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the operations of the Fund (resolution 61/153).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/153), A/62/189.

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Abdelfattah Amor (Tunisia),* Mr. Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati (India),* Ms. Christine Chanet (France),* Mr. Maurice Glèlè-Ahanhanzo (Benin),* Mr. Yuji Iwasawa (Japan),** Mr. Edwin Johnson Lopez (Ecuador),* Mr. Walter Kälin (Switzerland),** Mr. Ahmed Tawfik Khalil (Egypt),* Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),* Ms. Zonke Zanele Majodina (South Africa),** Ms. Iulia Antoanelia Motoc (Romania),** Mr. Michael O'Flaherty (Ireland),** Ms. Elisabeth Palm (Sweden),* Mr. Rafael Rivas Posada (Colombia),* Sir Nigel Rodley (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Mr. Jose Luis Sanchez-Cerro (Peru),** Mr. Ivan Shearer (Australia)* and Ms. Ruth Wedgwood (United States of America).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

As at 28 March 2007, 160 States had ratified or acceded to the Covenant, 108 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol and 60 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/62/40).

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

In accordance with article 72 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Committee is composed of 10 experts. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Francisco Alba (Mexico),* Mr. Jose Serrano Brillantes (Philippines),** Mr. Francisco Carrión-Mena (Ecuador),* Ms. Ana Elizabeth Cubias Medina (El Salvador),* Ms. Anamaría Dieguez Arévalo (Guatemala),** Mr. Ahmed Hassan El-Borai (Egypt),* Mr. Abdelhamid El Jamri (Morocco),* Mr. Prasad Kariyawasam (Sri Lanka),** Mr. Mehmet Sevim (Turkey)** and Mr. Azad Taghizade (Azerbaijan).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly called upon States that had not done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to raise awareness and promote the Convention; and took note of the report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its third and fourth sessions (resolution 61/165).

The Committee held its fifth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 30 October to 3 November 2006 and its sixth session from 23 to 27 April 2007.

In accordance with article 74 of the Convention, the Committee will submit an annual report on its activities to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session.

Document: Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: Supplement No. 48 (A/62/48).

Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

The Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/122 of 17 December 1991 for the purpose of assisting representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions, dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights had been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees, and can receive voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (resolution 46/122).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 67 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its third and fourth sessions: Supplement No. 48 (A/61/48)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/61/226)

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/61/279)

Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (A/61/354)

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (A/61/751)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/61/259)

Report of the chairpersons of the human rights treaty bodies on their eighteenth meeting (A/61/385)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.20, 21, 27 (joint debates on sub-items 67 (a) and 63 (d)), 30 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/443/Add.1 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Resolutions	61/153 and 61/165

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to establish effective, independent and pluralistic national institutions or, where they already existed, to strengthen them for the promotion and protection of human rights; urged the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national human rights institutions; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide, including from the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, the necessary assistance for holding international and regional meetings of national institutions; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/154).

The Human Rights Council considered the question at its fourth session (see report of the Secretary-General, A/HRC/4/91).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/154).

Human rights in the administration of justice

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called upon the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to reinforce their activities relating to national capacity-building in the field of the administration of justice, in particular in post-conflict situations and, in that context, in cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat; requested the Secretary-General to ensure system-wide coordination and coherence of programmes and activities of the relevant parts of the United Nations system, including through the Peacebuilding Commission and the Rule of Law Assistance Unit, in the field of the administration of justice in post-conflict situations, including assistance provided through United Nations field presences, and decided to consider the question of human rights in the administration of justice at its sixty-second session (resolution 60/159).

No advance documentation is expected.

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to make available, at the request of Governments concerned, qualified expertise on minority issues, including the prevention and resolution of disputes, to assist in existing or potential situations involving minorities; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue her efforts to improve the coordination and cooperation among United Nations programmes and agencies on activities related to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities and to take the work of relevant regional organizatio ctive in the field of human rights into account in her endeavours; and decided to continue consideration of the question at its sixty-second session (resolution 60/160).

No advance documentation is expected.

Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (resolution 53/144).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 54/170, 55/98, 56/163, 57/209, 58/178 and 59/192).

At its fifty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative on the situation of human rights defenders for a three-year period and called for the Special Representative to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and to the General Assembly (Commission resolution 2000/61). At its fifty-ninth session, the Commission renewed the mandate of the Special Representative for a further three years (Commission resolution 2003/64). At its sixtieth and sixty-first sessions, the Commission requested the Special Representative to continue to report to the General Assembly on her activities (Commission resolutions 2004/68 and 2005/67).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as other relevant United Nations bodies, offices, departments and specialized agencies consider ways in which they could assist States to strengthen the role and security of human rights defenders, including in conflict situations and peacebuilding; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders with human, material and financial resources in order to enable her to continue to carry out her mandate effectively, including through country visits; and requested the Special Representative to continue to report annually on her activities to the Assembly and to the Commission on Human Rights in accordance with her mandate (resolution 60/161).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders (resolution 60/161), A/62/225.

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

The General Assembly considered the question of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections from its forty-fifth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 45/150, 46/137, 47/138 and 48/131). At the forty-ninth session, the title was changed to include strengthening the role of the United Nations and the promotion of democratization (resolution 49/190). Electoral assistance within the United Nations system is coordinated by the Electoral Assistance Division/ Department of Political Affairs. The Division works closely with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide electoral assistance to Member States that request it.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of this question at its fiftieth session and on a biennial basis thereafter (resolutions 50/185, 52/129, 54/173, 56/159 and 58/180).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly recommended that the United Nations continue to provide technical advice and other assistance to requesting States and electoral institutions in order to help to strengthen their democratic processes throughout the time span of the electoral process; called upon Member States to consider contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Division with adequate human and financial resources to carry out its mandate (resolution 60/162).

No advance documentation is expected.

Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations with Member States, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations on how the Commission on Human Rights could work for the promotion of an international environment conducive to the full realization of the right of peoples to peace; and decided to continue consideration of the question of the promotion of the right of peoples to peace at its sixty-second session (resolution 60/163).

No advance documentation is expected.

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and diversity of democratic systems in electoral processes as an important element for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called upon all States to refrain from financing political parties or other organizations in any other State in a way that was contrary to the principles of the Charter and that undermined the legitimacy of its electoral processes; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-second session (resolution 60/164).

No advance documentation is expected.

Human rights and cultural diversity

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-fourth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 54/160, 55/91, 56/156, 57/204 and 58/167).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on human rights and cultural diversity, taking into account the views of Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, as well as the considerations in the resolution regarding the recognition and importance of cultural diversity among all peoples and nations in the world, and to submit the report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 60/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/167), A/62/254.

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly urged all Governments to continue to facilitate the activities of the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, in particular Governments with situations of internal displacement, and to give serious consideration to inviting the Representative to visit their countries so as to enable him to continue and enhance dialogue with Governments in addressing situations of internal displacement; and requested the Representative of the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 60/168).

The Commission on Human Rights, at its sixtieth session, requested the Secretary-General, in effectively building upon the work of his Representative, to establish a mechanism that would address the complex problem of internal displacement (Commission resolution 2004/55). In September 2004, the Secretary-General appointed Walter Kälin as his Representative on the human rights of internally displaced persons.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of his Representative (resolution 60/168).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly has considered this question since its fifty-fourth session (resolutions 54/165, 55/102, 56/165, 57/205, 58/193, 59/184 and 60/152).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit a substantive report on the subject to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/156).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/156), A/62/222.

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide additional funds and human resources within the existing Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to enable the Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa at Yaoundé to respond positively and effectively to the growing needs in the promotion and protection of human rights and in developing a culture of democracy in the Central African subregion; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/158).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/158).

Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly urged all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on freedom of religion or belief and to respond favourably to her requests to visit their countries and to provide her with all necessary information so as to enable her to fulfil her mandate even more effectively; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Special Rapporteur received the necessary resources to enable her to discharge her mandate fully; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/161).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 61/161), A/62/280.

The right to food

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-sixth to sixtieth sessions (resolution 56/155, 57/226, 58/186, 59/202 and 60/165).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/163).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 61/163).

Combating defamation of religions

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly, alarmed at the serious instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence based on religion or belief, intimidation and coercion motivated by extremism, religious or otherwise, deplored the use of the print, audio-visual and electronic media, including the Internet, and any other means to incite acts of violence, xenophobia or related intolerance and discrimination against Islam or any other religion; urged States to take all possible measures to promote tolerance and respect for all religions and their value systems; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/164).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/164).

Protection of migrants

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested all States, international organizations and relevant stakeholders to take into account in their policies and initiatives on migration issues the global character of the migratory phenomenon and to give due consideration to international, regional and bilateral cooperation in that field; requested States to adopt concrete measures to prevent the violation of the human rights of migrants while in transit; requested all States, in conformity with national legislation and applicable international legal instruments to which they were party, to enforce labour law effectively with regard to migrant workers' labour relations and working conditions; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/165).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/165);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/44), A/62/218.

Promotion of equitable and mutually respectful dialogue on human rights

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly urged Member States to further strengthen international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights in order to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations, cultures and religions; called upon Member States to base their approaches towards development of international dialogue on human rights on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and other relevant international human rights instruments; and decided to consider the matter at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/166).

No advance documentation is expected.

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly urged all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on ways and means to enhance international cooperation and dialogue in the United Nations human rights machinery; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/168).

No advance documentation is expected.

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155, 54/175, 55/108, 56/150, 57/223, 58/172, 59/185 and 60/157).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development, and invited the Chairperson of the Working Group on the Right to Development to present a verbal update to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/169).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/169), A/62/183.

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-first to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172, 55/110, 56/148, 57/222, 58/171, 59/188 and 60/155).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly urged all States to refrain from adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in particular those of a coercive nature with all their extraterritorial effects, which created obstacles to trade relations among States; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give priority to the resolution in her annual report to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to collect the views and information of Member States on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an analytical report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-second session, while reiterating the need to highlight the practical and preventive measures in that respect (resolution 61/170).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/170), A/62/255.

Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly encouraged the Security Council and its Counter-Terrorism Committee to strengthen the links and to continue to develop cooperation with relevant human rights bodies, in particular with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and other relevant special procedures and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council; welcomed the work done by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to implement the mandate given to her in resolution 60/158, and requested the High Commissioner to continue her efforts in that regard; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its sixty-second session and decided to consider at that session the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (resolution 61/171).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/171);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (resolution 61/171), A/62/263.

Hostage-taking

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly called upon States to take all necessary measures, in accordance with relevant provisions of international humanitarian law and international human rights standards, to prevent, combat and punish acts of hostage-taking, including by strengthening international cooperation in that field; and decided to remain seized of the matter (resolution 61/172).

No advance documentation is expected.

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly demanded that all States ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end and that they take effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the situation worldwide in regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and his recommendations for more effective action to combat that phenomenon (resolution 61/173).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (resolution 61/173), A/62/265.

Effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights

At its sixty-first session, in April 2005, the Commission on Human Rights requested the independent expert on the effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on his mandate (Commission resolution 2005/19). The mandate of the independent expert has continued to evolve under the Commission. At its fifth session, in June 2007, the

Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the independent expert (Human Rights Council resolution 5/1).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert (Human Rights Council resolution 5/1), A/62/212.

The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

At its fifty-eighth session, in 2003, the General Assembly noted the request of the Commission on Human Rights to the Special Rapporteur to submit annually a report to the Commission and an interim report to the General Assembly on the activities performed under his mandate (resolution 58/173).

The mandate of the Special Rapporteur is set out in Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2002/31 and 2004/27. At its fifth session, in June 2007, the Human Rights Council, by its resolution 5/1, extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Assembly resolution 58/173 and Human Rights Council resolution 5/1), A/62/214.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 71 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/60/299)

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (A/60/333)

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization (A/60/431)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities on its sixth session (A/60/266)

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the independence of judges and lawyers (A/60/321)

Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/60/338 and Corr.1)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders (A/60/339 and Corr.1)

Report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/60/348)

Report of the independent expert of the Commission on Human Rights on the effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of human rights (A/60/384)

Note by the Secretary-General regarding the report on human rights and cultural diversity (A/60/340)

Summary records	A/C.3/60/SR.23-35, 37, 39-43 and 45-48
Report of the Third Committee	A/60/509/Add.2 (Parts I and II)
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.64
Resolutions	60/154, 60/159 to 60/164, 167 and 168

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 67 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Right to development (A/61/211)

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/61/281)

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures (A/61/287)

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (A/61/289)

Combating defamation of religions (A/61/325)

United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab region (A/61/348)

Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (A/61/352)

Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/61/353)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the protection of human rights while countering terrorism (A/61/267)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/61/306)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, arbitrary or summary executions (A/61/311)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights defenders (A/61/312)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/61/324)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/61/338)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/61/340)

Interim report of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Burundi (A/61/360)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (A/61/384)

Report of the independent expert on the effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/61/464)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.22-36, 43-48, 50, 51 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/443/Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Resolutions	61/156, 61/158, 61/161, 61/163 to 61/166 and 61/168 to 61/173

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At its sixtieth session, in 2004, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairperson of the Commission to appoint a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to establish direct contact with the Government and with the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including through visits to the country, to investigate and report on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on the Government's compliance with its obligations under international human rights instruments, and, in carrying out that mandate, to seek and receive credible and reliable information, including through visits to the country, from all relevant actors, including Governments, non-governmental organizations and any other parties who had knowledge of those matters (commission resolution 2004/13). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly expressed its very serious concern at the continued refusal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to recognize the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or to extend cooperation to him; strongly urged the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to respect fully all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to extend its full cooperation to the Special Rapporteur, including by granting him full, free and unimpeded access to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to other United Nations human rights mechanisms; and decided to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its sixty-second session, and to that end requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and also requested the Special Rapporteur to report his findings and recommendations (resolution 61/174).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/174);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General submitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 61/174), A/62/264.

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a special representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country, containing conclusions and appropriate suggestions, to be presented to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly urged the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to live up to the commitment it had made when it issued a standing invitation to special procedures by cooperating with them, and to illustrate how their subsequent recommendations had been addressed; and decided to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran at its sixty-second session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights" (resolution 61/176).

No advance documentation is expected.

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly strongly called upon the Government of Myanmar to end impunity, and to that end to facilitate a genuinely independent investigation (a) of continuing reports of sexual violence and other abuse of civilians carried out by members of the armed forces in Shan, Karen, Mon and other States and (b) into the attack perpetrated near Depayin on 30 May 2003, and also to release all political prisoners immediately and unconditionally; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy with the Government and the people of Myanmar; also requested the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to enable his Special Envoy for Myanmar, once appointed, and the Special Rapporteur to discharge their mandates fully and effectively; further requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its sixty-second session on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 61/232).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/232);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (resolution 61/232), A/62/223.

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights established the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers (Commission resolution 1994/41). Without substantially changing the mandate, the Commission endorsed the short title "Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers" (Commission resolution 1995/36). In June 2006, the Human Rights Council decided to extend exceptionally for one year the mandates and mandate-holders of the special procedures of the Commission (Council decision 1/102). At its fifth session, the Council further decided that those mandates, where applicable, were renewed until the date on which they would be considered by the Council according to its programme of work (Council resolution 5/1).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (Human Rights Council resolution 5/1), A/62/207.

Situation of human rights in Burundi

At its fifth session, in June 2007, the Human Rights Council decided to renew the mandates of special rapporteurs, special representatives and independent experts until the date on which they would be considered by the Council according to its programme of work (see A/HRC/5/L.2). The independent expert on the situation of human rights in Burundi, who has been entrusted with this mandate by the Commission on Human Rights since 2004, was requested to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Burundi on his eighth visit, from 20 to 26 May 2007 (Human Rights Council resolution 5/1), A/62/213.

Situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967

At its fifth session, in June 2007, the Human Rights Council decided to renew the mandates of special rapporteurs, special representatives and independent experts until the date on which they would be considered by the Council according to its programme of work (see A/HRC/5/L.2). The Special Representative on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 was requested to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 (Human Rights Council resolution 5/1), A/62/275.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 67 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/61/504)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

> Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/61/349)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/61/369 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.22-36, 43, 48-50 and 52
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/443/Add.3
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.81 and 84
Resolutions	61/174, 61/176 and 61/232

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166; and decisions 54/435, 55/422, 56/403, 57/535, 58/540, 59/529 and 60/534).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (A/61/443/Add.4) (decision 61/530), but took no action under this sub-item.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 67 (d))

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.20 and 21
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/443/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.82
Decision	61/530

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 61/529).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/62/36).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 67 (d))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/61/36)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.53
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/443
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.81
Decision	61/529

(e) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optimal Protocol thereto

At its sixty-first session, on 13 December 2006, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and requested the Secretary-General to provide the staff and facilities necessary for the effective performance of the functions of the Conference of States Parties and the Committee under the Convention and the Optional Protocol after the entry into force of the Convention, as well as for the dissemination of information on the Convention and the Optional Protocol; to implement progressively standards and guidelines for the accessibility of facilities and services of the United Nations system, taking into account relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular when undertaking renovations; and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the status of the Convention and the Optional Protocol and the implementation of the resolution, under a sub-item entitled "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities" (resolution 61/106).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/106), A/62/230.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 67 (b))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the final report of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities on its eighth session (A/61/611)

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.76 and Corr.1
Resolution	61/106

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

73. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-second session (resolutions 52/167, 53/87, 54/192, 55/175, 56/127, 57/155, 58/122, 59/211 and 60/123).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure full respect for the human rights, privileges and immunities of United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation, and to seek the inclusion, in negotiations of headquarters and other mission agreements concerning United Nations and associated personnel, of the applicable conditions contained in relevant conventions; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure that United Nations and other personnel carrying out activities in fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation are properly informed about and operate in conformity with the minimum operating security standards and relevant codes of conduct and are properly informed about the conditions under which they are called upon to operate; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a comprehensive report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/133).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/133).

Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, recovery and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian ocean tsunami disaster

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly called upon States to fully implement the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, in particular those commitments related to assistance for developing countries that were prone to natural disasters and for disaster-stricken States in the transition phase; noted the efforts of international agencies, donor countries and civil society organizations in supporting Governments so as to increase public awareness and provide community-based support for disaster risk reduction; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2007 (resolution 61/132).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/132), A/62/83-E/2007/67.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda items 69 and 69 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General	A/61/79-E/2006/67 and A/61/463
Draft resolutions	A/61/L.44 and Add.1 and A/61/L.45 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.52, 53, 79 and 80
Resolutions	61/132 and 61/133

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 46/182, 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164, 56/107, 57/153, 58/114, 59/141 and 60/124).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in the plenary (resolution 48/162, annex II).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to upgrade the current Central Emergency Revolving Fund into the Central Emergency Response Fund by including a grant element based on voluntary contributions; took note of the fact that an advisory group would be established, as an independent body, to provide advice to the Secretary-General on the use and impact of the Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the detailed use of the Fund (resolution 60/124).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to continue his efforts to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance; requested the Secretary-General to continue to develop more systematic links with Member States offering military assets for natural disaster response in order to identify the availability of such assets; also requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with States and relevant organizations, to further develop and improve, as required, mechanisms for the use of emergency standby capacities; and further requested the Secretary-General to report to it as its sixty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2007, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and to submit a report to the Assembly through the Council on the detailed use of the Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 61/134).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/134), A/62/72-E/2007/73 and A/62/87-E/2007/70;

(b) **Identical letters dated 20 June 2007 and 27 June 2007 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, transmitting a note by the Secretary-General on a meeting of the Advisory Group of the Central Emergency Response Fund held in New York on 23 and 24 May 2007 (resolution 60/124), A/62/94-E/2007/83.**

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with States and relevant organizations, to continue to explore ways to strengthen the rapid response capacities of the international community to provide immediate humanitarian relief, building on existing arrangements and ongoing initiatives; requested the United Nations system to improve its coordination of disaster recovery efforts, from relief to development, inter alia, by strengthening institutional, coordination and strategic planning efforts in disaster recovery, in support of national authorities; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to natural disasters and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/131).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/131).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 69 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/61/85-E/2006/81)

Central Emergency Response Fund (A/61/85/Add.1-E/2006/81/Add.1)

Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, recovery and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster (A/61/87-E/2006/77)

Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for selected countries and regions (A/61/209)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/61/314)

Draft resolutions	A/61/L.42 and Add.1 and A/61/L.46 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.52, 53, 79 and 80
Resolutions	61/131 and 61/134

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Economic assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixtieth session. At that session, it requested the Secretary-General to continue, in close cooperation with the Government of Djibouti, his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/217).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/217).

Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for Ethiopia

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 58/24 and 59/217).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called upon all development partners, in cooperation with the Government of Ethiopia, to integrate relief efforts with recovery, asset protection and long-term development and to address the underlying causes of recurrent drought in Ethiopia in a way that was, inter alia, in line with the poverty reduction strategy paper and the rural development strategy; invited the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to continue its efforts to coordinate and develop a strategic response to recurrent humanitarian needs in Ethiopia and to consider ways to enhance the mobilization of emergency relief assistance in order to cover the remaining humanitarian needs in Ethiopia; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 60/218).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/218).

Special economic assistance for the Philippines

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited Member States and concerned United Nations bodies, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to provide additional economic and technical assistance in the post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes and to increase their support for the strengthening of the disaster risk management and disaster preparedness capacity of the Philippines; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session, as part of his consolidated report submitted under the sub-item entitled "Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions" (resolution 61/217).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/217).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 73 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for selected countries and regions (A/60/302)

Summary records	A/C.2/60/SR.9, 12, 14, 19 and 28
Report of the Second Committee	A/60/496 and Corr.1 and 2
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.68
Resolutions	60/217 and 60/218

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 69 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for selected countries and regions (A/61/209)

Summary records	A/C.2/61/SR.11, 13, 14, 25, 26, 30, 32 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/61/429/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.83
Resolution	61/217
Decision	61/543

(c) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116, 55/173, 56/111, 57/147, 58/113, 59/56 and 60/126).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly, welcoming the endorsement by the Security Council, in its resolution 1515 (2003), of the performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, stressed the need for the full implementation by both parties of the Agreement on Movement and Access and of the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing, of 15 November 2005, to allow for the freedom of movement of the Palestinian civilian population within and into and out of the Gaza Strip; welcomed the role that the temporary international mechanism played in assisting directly the Palestinian people under the current circumstances, and encouraged interested donors to make use of the mechanism; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people, and an assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 61/135).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/135), A/62/82-E/2007/66.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 69 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/61/80-E/2006/72
Draft resolution	A/61/L.47 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.52, 53, 79 and 80
Resolution	61/135

(d) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly considered this question annually from its forty-fifth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 45/190, 46/150, 47/165 and 48/206), and biennially thereafter (resolutions 50/134, 52/172, 54/97, 56/109 and 58/119).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly to convene, in April 2006, a special commemorative meeting of the Assembly in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the Chernobyl catastrophe; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session, under a separate sub-item, a report containing a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of all aspects of the resolution (resolution 60/14). The special commemorative meeting was held on 28 April 2006 (see A/60/PV.77).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/14).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 73 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/443
Draft resolution	A/60/L.19 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.51, 52 and 77
Resolution	60/14

74. Assistance to survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, particularly orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to encourage the relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to implement resolution 59/137 expeditiously; also requested the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation of the survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, particularly orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence, to take all necessary and practicable measures for the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-second session; and requested the General Committee to consider including in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly at its sixty-second session an additional item entitled "Assistance to survivors of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, particularly orphans, widows and victims of sexual violence" (resolution 60/225).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 73 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/87
Summary records	A/C.5/60/SR.34 and 36 (under item 124)
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/621
Draft resolution	A/60/L.34 and Add.1
Amendment	A/60/L.35
Report of the Advisory Committee	A/60/7/Add.26
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.51, 52, 63 and 69 and 69/Corr.1
Resolution	60/225

F. Promotion of justice and international law

75. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2005 to 31 July 2006 (decision 61/507).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/62/4);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice, A/62/171.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 70)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/61/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/61/380)

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.41
Decision	61/507

76. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Tribunal for Rwanda was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 955 (1994), to which the Statute of the Tribunal was annexed. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995.

Under article 32 of the Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its fifty-first and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to tenth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 51/410, 52/412, 53/413, 54/414, 55/412, 56/409, 57/509, 58/504, 59/510 and 60/505).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the eleventh annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 (decision 61/505).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twelfth annual report of the International Tribunal for Rwanda.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 72)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the eleventh annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/61/265-S/2006/658)

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.26 (joint debate with item 73)
Decision	61/505

77. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993. Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the International Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to twelfth annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413, 55/413, 56/408, 57/508, 58/505, 59/511 and 60/506).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the thirteenth annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2005 to 31 July 2006 (decision 61/506).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fourteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, A/62/172-S/2007/469.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 73)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the thirteenth annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/61/271-S/2006/666)

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.26 (joint debate with item 72)
Decision	61/506

78. Report of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session", decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review the major issues arising out of the draft statute for an international criminal court prepared by the Commission, and to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). In 1998, the Assembly held a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries at which it adopted the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court. The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105, 55/155, 56/85 and 57/23). Following the entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2002, at the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, the item was entitled "International Criminal Court" (resolutions 58/79 and 59/43).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the item should be entitled "Report of the International Criminal Court" (resolution 59/43).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly called upon States that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court; emphasized the importance of the full implementation of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court as well as the need for comprehensive information from the Secretary-General with respect to steps taken in the implementation of the Agreement; noted the establishment and operationalization of the International Criminal Court liaison office to United Nations Headquarters, and encouraged the Secretary-General to work closely with that office; recalled that, by virtue of article 12, paragraph 3, of the Rome Statute, a State which was not a party to the Statute might, by declaration lodged with the Registrar of the International Criminal Court, accept the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court with respect to specific crimes that were mentioned in paragraph 2 of that article; encouraged all States to consider participating in the work of the Special Working Group on the Crime of Aggression with a view to elaborating proposals for a provision on the crime of aggression; and invited the International Criminal Court to submit a report on its activities for 2006-2007, for consideration by the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/15).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court (resolution 61/15).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 74)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court for 2005-2006 (A/61/217)

Draft resolution	A/61/L.21 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.26, 27 and 56
Resolution	61/15

79. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 3 April 2007, 152 States and 1 entity, the European Community, had expressed their consent to be bound by the Convention.

The Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention was adopted on 28 July 1994 (see resolution 48/263) and entered into force on 28 July 1996. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 3 April 2007, 126 States and 1 entity, the European Community, had expressed their consent to be bound by the Agreement.

In addition, as at 3 April 2007, 65 States and 1 entity had expressed their consent to be bound by the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. The Agreement entered into force on 11 December 2001.

Since 1984 the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention as well as those relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28, 50/23 and 51/34) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33, 55/7, 56/12, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24, 60/30 and 61/222). The Assembly has also considered a number of fisheries-related issues initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24, 50/25, 51/35 and 51/36) and then under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8, 56/13, 57/142, 57/143, 58/14, 59/25, 60/31 and 61/105).

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant developments; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly as from its fiftieth session (resolution 49/28).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended informal consultative process in order to facilitate the annual review by the General Assembly of developments in ocean affairs (resolution 54/33).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on certain issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction, in the context of his report on oceans and the law of the sea to the Assembly at its sixty-second session; called upon States to harmonize their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with States and relevant international organizations and institutions, to continue making training courses available on the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles and on the preparation of submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf; urged the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary actions to ensure that the Commission could fulfil its functions, in the light of the anticipated heavy workload of the Commission; requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting in 2008 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction; also requested the Secretary-General to convene the seventeenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York on 14 June and from 18 to 22 June 2007, and the eighth meeting of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea in New York from 25 to 29 June 2007, and to prepare a comprehensive report for the sixty-second session of the General Assembly on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/222, sects. I to III, VII to X, XIV and XVII).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

Oceans and the law of the sea (resolution 61/222, sect. XVII), A/62/66 and Add.1;

Oceans and the law of the sea (resolution 61/222, sect. X), A/62/66/Add.2;

(b) Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its eighth meeting (resolutions 54/33, 57/141 and 60/30).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 71 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General: Oceans and the law of the sea (A/61/63 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter from the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization transmitting the report of the Ad Hoc Consultative Meeting of senior representatives of international organizations, convened by IMO, on the subject of the "genuine link" (A/61/160)

Letter dated 9 March 2006 from the Co-Chairpersons of the Working Group to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (A/61/65)

Letter dated 14 July 2006 from the Co-Chairpersons of the Consultative Process addressed to the President of the General Assembly submitting the report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its seventh meeting (A/61/156)

Draft resolution	A/61/L.30 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.68, 69, 71 and 83
Resolution	61/222

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General: to convene in 2007 a sixth round of informal consultations of States parties to the 1995 Agreement to consider implementation of the Agreement, as well as initial preparatory steps for the resumption of the Review Conference; and to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on sustainable fisheries, including through the Agreement, and related instruments (resolution 61/105, sects. II and XIII).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments (resolution 61/105, sect. XIII, A/62/260).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 71 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on impacts of fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems (A/61/154)

Draft resolution	A/61/L.38 and Add.1

Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.68, 69 and 71
Resolution	61/105

80. Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-third session", considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission, which contained the draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts together with a recommendation that the Assembly take note of the draft articles and that it consider, at a later stage, the possibility of convening an international conference of plenipotentiaries to examine the draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts with a view to concluding a convention on the topic.

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts and commended them to the attention of Governments without prejudice to the question of their future adoption or other appropriate action; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled "Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts" (resolution 56/83).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General: to invite Governments to submit their written comments on any future action regarding the articles; to prepare an initial compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies referring to the articles and to invite Governments to submit information on their practice in that regard; and to submit that material well in advance of its sixty-second session (resolution 59/35).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General:

> Compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies (resolution 59/35), A/62/62 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
>
> Comments and information received from Governments (resolution 59/35), A/62/63 and Add.1.

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 139)

Summary records	A/C.6/59/SR.15, 16, 25 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/59/505
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.65
Resolution	59/35

81. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)). The Assembly authorized the continuation of the Programme at its annual sessions until its twenty-sixth session, and thereafter biennially (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28, 46/50, 48/29, 50/43, 52/152, 54/102, 56/77 and 58/73).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 2006 and 2007 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of: (a) a number of fellowships in both 2006 and 2007, to be awarded at the request of Governments of developing countries, (b) a minimum of one scholarship in both 2006 and 2007 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund, and (c) subject to the overall resources for the Programme, assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country, who would be invited to possible regional courses to be organized in 2006 and 2007; requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the Programme during 2006 and 2007 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the Programme, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 60/19).

The following 25 Member States are members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years, beginning on 1 January 2004 and ending on 31 December 2007: Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay (resolution 58/73).

A new membership of the Advisory Committee will be appointed at the sixty-second session for a four-year period beginning on 1 January 2008.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 60/19).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 78)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/441
Summary records	A/C.6/60/SR.19-21
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/60/514
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.53
Resolution	60/19

82. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operation in all their aspects", which had been allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), should also be referred to the Sixth Committee for discussion of the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations (see A/60/980), submitted pursuant to Assembly resolutions 59/300 and 60/263 and decision 60/563 (decision 61/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the purpose of considering the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-second session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session the item entitled "Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission" (resolution 61/29).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission on its first session (9-13 April 2007): Supplement No. 54 (A/62/54).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 32)

Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group at the 2006 substantive session (A/60/19) and on the 2006 resumed session (A/60/19/Add.1) (to be issued in final form as Supplement No. 19 (A/60/19/Rev.1))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations (A/60/980)

Summary records	A/C.4/60/SR.13-16 and 26
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/60/478/Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.88 and 99 and corrigendum
Resolution	60/263
Decision	60/563

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 33)

Summary records	A/C.6/61/SR.20 and 21
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/61/450

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.64
Resolution	61/29

83. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fortieth session

The General Assembly established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, and requested the Commission to submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 2205 (XXI)). The Commission began its work in 1968. It originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth and fifty-seventh sessions, respectively, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 States (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)) and from 36 to 60 States (resolution 57/20).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make all efforts to ensure that the revised articles of the Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, and the recommendation regarding the interpretation of article II, paragraph 2, and article VII, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York on 10 June 1958, become generally known and available (resolution 61/33).

At the same session, the General Assembly reiterated its appeal to Governments, the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the UNCITRAL trust funds and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in carrying out technical assistance activities, in particular in developing countries, in the light of the relevance and importance of those activities to the implementation of the United Nations development agenda, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; welcomed the preparation of digests of case law relating to the texts of the Commission, as well as the continuous efforts of the Commission to maintain and improve its website in accordance with the applicable guidelines; and requested the Secretary-General to explore options to facilitate the timely publication of the *Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law* (resolution 61/32).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its fortieth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/62/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board on the report of the Commission on the work of its fortieth session (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 77)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirty-ninth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/61/17)

Summary records	A/C.6/61/SR.1, 2 and 15
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/61/453
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.64
Resolutions	61/32 and 61/33

84. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-ninth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter and with the objective of promoting the progressive development of international law and its codification (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election was held at the sixty-first session of the General Assembly (decision 61/411), and the next election will be held during the sixty-sixth session.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly recommended that the Commission continue its work on the topics in its current programme, taking into account the comments and observations of Governments to the General Assembly; drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the Commission of having their views on the various aspects involved in the topics on the agenda of the Commission identified in chapter III of its report, including in particular on the draft articles and commentaries on the law of transboundary aquifers; invited Governments to provide to the Commission information on legislation and practice regarding the topic "The obligation to extradite or prosecute (*aut dedere aut judicare*)"; took note of the decision of the Commission to include five topics on its long-term programme of work; and recommended that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the sixty-second session of the General Assembly commence on 29 October 2007 (resolution 61/34).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-ninth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/62/10).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 78)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-eighth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/61/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/61/SR.9-19 and 21
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/61/454

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.64
Resolution	61/34

85. Diplomatic protection

This item was included in the preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly pursuant to paragraph 3 of Assembly resolution 61/35.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the draft articles on diplomatic protection, adopted by the International Law Commission at its fifty-eighth session, in 2006, and invited Governments to submit comments concerning the recommendation of the Commission that the Assembly elaborate a convention on the basis of the draft articles (resolution 61/35).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/35), A/62/118.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 78)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-eighth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/61/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/61/SR.9-19 and 21
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/61/454
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.64
Resolution	61/35

86. Consideration of prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and allocation of loss in the case of such harm

Following a recommendation by the General Assembly in resolution 3071 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 that the International Law Commission should undertake at an appropriate time a separate study of the topic "International liability for injurious consequences arising out of the performance of other activities", other than acts giving rise to responsibility for internationally wrongful acts, the topic "International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law" was included in the programme of work of the Commission in 1978.

In 1997, the Commission decided to deal first with prevention aspects of the topic under the subtitle "Prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities". The Commission at its fifty-third session, in 2001, completed the draft articles on prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and recommended to the General Assembly the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles (see A/56/10 and Corr.1, chap. V).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly requested the Commission to proceed with its work on the topic "International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law", undertaking, as a first step, the issue of prevention, bearing in mind the interrelationship between prevention and liability (resolution 56/82).

In 2002, at its fifty-fourth session, the Commission resumed work on the liability aspects of the topic under the subtitle "International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities". At its fifty-eighth session, in 2006, the Commission completed the liability aspects by adopting draft principles on the allocation of loss in the case of transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities (see A/61/10, chap. V.E), and recommended to the General Assembly that it endorse the draft principles by a resolution and urge States to take national and international action to implement them.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Commission, took note of the principles and commended them to the attention of Governments; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session an item entitled "Consideration of prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and allocation of loss in the case of such harm" (resolution 61/36).

No advance documentation.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 78)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-eighth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/61/10), chap. V

Summary records	A/C.6/61/SR.9-19 and 21
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/61/454
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.64
Resolution	61/36

87. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 54/106, 55/156, 56/86, 57/24, 58/248, 59/44 and 60/23).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the Special Committee should hold its next session from 7 to 14 and 16 February 2007 and requested it to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/38).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 15 February 2007.

Also at its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2007: (a) to continue its consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations, and, in that context, to consider other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted or which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 2007; and (b) to continue to consider, on a priority basis and in an appropriate substantive manner and framework, the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter based on all of the related reports of the Secretary-General and the proposals submitted on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-second session a report on both the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council*, and a report on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 61/38).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/62/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/38), A/62/206.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 79)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/61/33)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

> *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/61/153)
>
> Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/61/304)

Summary records	A/C.6/61/SR.5, 6, 12 and 22
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/61/455
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.64
Resolution	61/38

88. The rule of law at the national and international levels

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session at the request of Liechtenstein and Mexico (A/61/142).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on matters pertaining to the rule of law at the national and international levels and to submit a report thereon at its sixty-second session; also requested the Secretary-General to prepare an inventory of the current activities of the various organs, bodies, offices, departments, funds and programmes within the United Nations system devoted to the promotion of the rule of law at the national and international levels for submission at its sixty-third session, and to submit an interim report thereon to the Assembly for its consideration at its sixty-second session; and recommended that, as from the sixty-second session and after consultations among Member States, the Sixth Committee should annually choose one or two sub-topics to facilitate a focused discussion for the subsequent session, without prejudice to the consideration of the item as a whole (resolution 61/39).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the rule of law at the national and international levels: comments and information received from Governments (resolution 61/39), A/62/121;

(b) Interim report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of an inventory of the current activities of the various organs, bodies, offices, departments, funds and programmes within the United Nations system devoted to the promotion of the rule of law at the national and international levels (resolution 61/39), A/62/261.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 80)

Report of the Secretary-General on uniting our strengths: enhancing United Nations support for the rule of law (A/61/636-S/2006/980 and Corr.1) (also relates to items 47 and 113)

Summary records	A/C.6/61/SR.6, 7, 20 and 22
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/61/456
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.64
Resolution	61/39

G. Disarmament

89. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2005; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the sixty-first session of the Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 61/8).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2006 (A/62/258). In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 81)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2005 (A/61/266)

Draft resolution	A/61/L.9 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.42 and 43
Resolution	61/8

90. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth, fifty-first to fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth to sixty-first sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, S-12/24, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B, 46/25, 48/62, 49/66, 51/38, 52/32, 53/72, 54/43, 56/14, 58/28 and 60/44; and decisions 47/418, 55/414, 59/512 and 61/513.

(a) Reduction of military budgets

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly recommended that Member States report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data were available and requested the Secretary-General to report on those matters to the Assembly on an annual basis (resolution 35/142 B).

At the sixty-first session, no proposals were submitted under this item, but the General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee (decision 61/513).

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States; and encouraged Member States to inform the Secretary-General about possible problems with the standardized reporting system and their reasons for not submitting the requested data and to continue to provide the Secretary-General, in time for deliberations by the Assembly at its sixty-second session, with their views and suggestions on ways and means to strengthen and broaden participation in the standardized reporting system (resolution 60/44).

At the sixty-first session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B and 60/44).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 85 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/60/159 and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/451
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.61
Resolution	60/44

91. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-sixth to the fifty-second and at its fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 2832 (XXVI), 2922 (XXVII), 3080 (XXVIII), 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88, 32/86, 33/68, 34/80 B, 35/150, 36/90, 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79, 43/79, 44/120, 45/77, 46/49, 47/59, 48/82, 49/82, 50/76, 51/51, 52/44, 54/47, 56/16 and 58/29).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his informal consultations with the members of the Committee and to report through the Committee to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 60/48).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, Supplement No. 29 (A/62/29).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 89)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/60/29)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/455
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.61
Resolution	60/48

92. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B, 47/76, 48/86, 49/138, 50/78, 51/53, 52/46, 54/48, 56/17 and 58/30).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly called upon African States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) as soon as possible so that it might enter into force without delay; and expressed its appreciation to the nuclear-weapon States that had signed the Protocols that concerned them, and called upon those that had not yet ratified the Protocols concerning them to do so as soon as possible (resolution 60/49).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 90)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/456
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.61
Resolution	60/49

93. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692). The Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to forty-fifth, forty-seventh to fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 3262 (XXIX), 3473 (XXX), 32/76, S-10/2, para. 63 (b), 33/58, 34/71, 35/143, 36/83, 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62, 44/104, 45/48, 47/61, 48/85, 49/83, 50/77, 51/52, 52/45, 53/83, 54/60, 55/39, 56/30 and 58/31).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) was now in force for the sovereign States of the region; and urged the countries of the region that had not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII) and 290 (E-VII) (resolution 60/50).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 91)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/457
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.61
Resolution	60/50

94. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)). At its twenty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth to fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75, 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/154, 40/158, 41/90, 42/92, 43/85 to 43/88, 44/126, 45/80, 47/60 A and 48/83; and decisions 46/414, 50/418, 51/415, 52/415, 54/419, 56/417 and 58/516).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (decision 60/520).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 105)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/471
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.62
Decision	60/520

95. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). The Assembly continued the consideration of the item at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 51/39 and 52/33). At its fifty-third session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/70). At its fifty-fourth to sixtieth sessions, the Assembly continued the consideration of the item (resolutions 54/49, 55/28, 56/15, 57/53, 58/32, 59/60 and 60/45).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on such questions as the general appreciation of the issues of information security and efforts taken at the national level to strengthen information security and promote international cooperation in that field (resolution 61/54).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/54), A/62/98.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 85)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/61/161 and Add.1)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/389
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolution	61/54

96. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, tenth special session, and thirty-third to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74, 54/51, 55/30, 56/21, 57/55, 58/34, 59/63 and 60/52).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/56).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/56).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 87)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/61/140 (Part I) and (Part I/Add.1)) (also relates to agenda item 93)

The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East (A/61/140 (Part II)) (also relates to agenda item 93)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/391
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolution	61/56

97. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session, from the thirty-third to the sixtieth (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75, 54/52, 55/31, 56/22, 57/56, 58/35, 59/64 and 60/53).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly recommended, inter alia, that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international agreements on the question (resolution 61/57).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/62/27).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 88)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/392
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolution	61/57

98. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the sixtieth (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76, 54/53, 55/32, 56/23, 57/57, 58/36, 59/65 and 60/54).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to complete the examination and updating of the mandate contained in its decision of 13 February 1992 and to establish an ad hoc committee as early as possible during its 2007 session; and urged States conducting activities in outer space and those interested in conducting such activities to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of any negotiations on the matter (resolution 61/58).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/62/27).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 89)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/393
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolution	61/58

99. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, as a sub-item under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session".

The General Assembly considered this item from its fortieth to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 40/1520, 41/86 Q, 42/42 F, 43/81 B, 45/65, 47/45, 48/68, 50/61, 52/31, 54/46, 56/15 and 59/60; and decisions 58/515 and 60/514).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly encouraged the Panel of Governmental Experts on Verification in All Its Aspects, including the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification to bring its work to an agreed conclusion as soon as possible (decision 61/514).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 61/514).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 84)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Panel of Governmental Experts on Verification in All its Aspects, including the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification (resolution 59/60), (A/61/1028).

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/388
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Decision	61/514

100. General and complete disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to eighteenth and twentieth to sixtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J, 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, 43/75 A to T, 44/116 A to U, 45/58 A to P, 46/36 A to L, 47/52 A to L, 48/75 A to L, 49/75 A to P, 50/70 A to R, 51/45 A to T, 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to AA, 54/54 A to V, 55/33 A to Y, 56/24 A to V and 57/58 to 57/86, 58/37 to 58/59 and 58/241, 59/66 to 59/95, 60/55 to 60/82 and 60/226; and decisions 38/447, 42/407, 43/422, 44/432, 45/415 to 45/418, 46/412, 46/413, 47/419, 47/420, 49/427, 50/420, 51/414, 54/417, 55/415, 56/411 to 56/413, 57/515, 58/517 to 58/521, and 59/513 to 59/515 and 60/515 to 60/519).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted 31 resolutions and one decision under the item (resolutions 61/59 to 61/89 and decision 61/515).

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

At its forty-second session, in 1987, the General Assembly urged States conducting nuclear explosions as well as other States having information on such explosions to provide the related data to the Secretary-General within one week of each such explosion, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly annually a register of the information thus provided (resolution 42/38 C).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report by 1992, and every three years thereafter until the fourth Review Conference was convened, on technological developments relevant to the Treaty on the

Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof and to the verification of compliance with the Treaty; and urged all States parties to the Treaty to assist the Secretary-General by providing information and drawing his attention to suitable sources (resolution 44/116 O).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/116 O), A/62/99.

(c) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, taking into account radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention, and to include in its report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session the progress recorded in the negotiations on the subject (resolution 60/57).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/62/27).

(d) Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly determined to pursue practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to implement article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty; urged the States parties to the Treaty to follow up on the implementation of the nuclear disarmament obligations under the Treaty agreed to at the 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty within the framework of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty and its preparatory committee; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session an item entitled "Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (resolution 60/72).

No advance documentation is expected.

(e) Preventing the risk of radiological terrorism

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly urged Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent the acquisition and use by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources as well as terrorist attacks on nuclear plants and facilities which would result in radioactive releases; invited all Member States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism; invited Member States to support and endorse the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency to enhance the safety and security of radioactive sources, as described in the Agency's Nuclear Security Plan for 2006-2009; urged all States to work towards following the guidance contained in the Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, including, as appropriate, the guidance on the import and export of radioactive sources, noting that the guidance was complementary to the Code; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session an item entitled "Preventing the risk of radiological terrorism" (resolution 60/73).

No advance documentation is expected.

(f) Missiles

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, with the support of qualified consultants and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, as appropriate, taking into account the views expressed by Member States, to contribute to the United Nations endeavour to address the issue of missiles in all its aspects, by identifying areas where consensus could be reached, and to submit it to the Assembly at its sixty-first session (resolution 59/67).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session (decision 60/515).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the issue (A/61/168) (resolution 61/59).

No advance documentation is expected.

(g) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-ninth and sixtieth sessions (resolution 59/71 and decision 60/518).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended working group, working on the basis of consensus, to consider the objectives and agenda, including the possible establishment of the preparatory committee, for the fourth special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament; and requested the Open-ended Working Group to hold an organizational session in order to set the date for its substantive sessions in 2007 and to submit a report on its work, including possible substantive recommendations, before the end of the sixty-first session of the Assembly (resolution 61/60).

Document: Report of the Open-ended Working Group (resolution 61/60).

(h) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/62), A/62/133.

(i) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution, and requested the

Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/63).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/63), A/62/134.

(j) Relationship between disarmament and development

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly stressed the central role of the United Nations in the disarmament-development relationship, requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/64).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/64), A/62/112.

(k) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly called upon the nuclear-weapon States to accelerate the implementation of the practical steps towards nuclear disarmament that were agreed upon at the 2000 Review Conference; and decided to review the implementation of the resolution at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/65).

No advance documentation is expected.

(l) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly encouraged all initiatives, for the successful implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; decided that the next biennial meeting of States to consider the national, regional and global implementation of the Programme of Action should be held no later than in 2008, in New York; also decided that the meeting of States to consider the implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons, should be held within the framework of the biennial meeting of States; encouraged States to submit national reports on their implementation of the Programme of Action and to include in such reports information on their implementation of the International Instrument to Enable States to Identify and Trace, in a Timely and Reliable Manner, Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in accordance with those instruments; requested the Secretary-General to collate and circulate such data and information provided by States; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/66).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/66).

(m) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly urged States parties that had not fulfilled their obligations under article VII to do so without further delay; and reaffirmed the importance of article XI provisions relating to the economic and technological development of States parties and recalled that the full, effective and non-discriminatory implementation of those provisions contributed to universality (resolution 61/68).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 55/283, annex), A/62/139.

(n) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the ratification by all original parties of the Treaty of Rarotonga, and called upon eligible States to adhere to the Treaty and the protocols thereto; and also welcomed the efforts towards the completion of the ratification process of the Treaty of Pelindaba, and called upon the States of the region that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty, with the aim of its early entry into force (resolution 61/69).

No advance documentation is expected.

(o) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in the context of the implementation of Assembly resolution 49/75 G and the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions, aimed at curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons and collecting them in the affected States that so requested; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider the matter and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/71).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/71).

(p) Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States regarding the risks arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus and regarding national ways of strengthening controls on conventional ammunition, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session; and also requested the Secretary-General to establish a group of governmental experts to consider, commencing no later than 2008, further steps to enhance cooperation with regard to the issue of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus, and to transmit the report of the group of experts to the Assembly for consideration at its sixty-third session (resolution 61/72).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/72), A/62/166.

(q) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to submit to the Secretary-General before its sixty-second session concrete proposals on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation and the prevention of an arms race in outer space; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report with an annex containing concrete proposals from Member States on international outer space transparency and confidence-building measures (resolution 61/75).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/75), A/62/114.

(r) Transparency in armaments

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to provide the Secretary-General, by 31 May annually, with the requested data and information for the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms; reaffirmed its decision to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review and, to that end: (*a*) recalled its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction, and (*b*) requested the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources were made available for a group of governmental experts to be convened in 2009 to review the continuing operation of the Register and its further development; requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations contained in his 2000, 2003 and 2006 reports on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 61/77).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/77).

(s) Nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly expressed its regret that the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons had been unable to achieve any substantive result and that the 2005 World Summit Outcome had failed to make any reference to nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/78).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/78), A/62/165.

(t) Regional disarmament

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues; and called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 61/80).

No advance documentation is expected.

(u) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (resolution 61/81).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/81), A/62/115.

(v) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the subject and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/82).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/82), A/62/93.

(w) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/83).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/83), A/62/165.

(x) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 11, paragraph 2, of the Convention, to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the next meeting of the States parties, and, on behalf of the States parties and in accordance with article 11, paragraph 4, of the Convention, to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations to attend the eighth meeting of the States parties as observers; and decided to remain seized of the matter (resolution 61/84).

No advance documentation is expected.

(y) Reducing nuclear danger

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war; to continue to encourage Member States to endeavour to create conditions that would allow the emergence of an international consensus to hold an international conference as proposed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers; and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/85).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/85), A/62/165.

(z) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly appealed to all Member States to consider signing and ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in order to bring about its early entry into force; and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/86).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/86), A/62/156.

(aa) Towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General: to seek the views of Member States on the feasibility, scope and draft parameters for a comprehensive, legally binding instrument establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms, and to submit a report on the subject to the Assembly at its sixty-second session; to establish a group of governmental experts, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, informed by the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly at its sixty-second session, to examine, commencing in 2008, the feasibility, scope and draft parameters for a comprehensive, legally binding instrument establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms, and to transmit the report of the group of experts to the Assembly for consideration at its sixty-third session; to provide the group of governmental experts with any assistance and services that might be required for the discharge of its tasks; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session an item entitled "Towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms" (resolution 61/89).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/89), A/62/278 (Part I).

(bb) United Nations conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers in the context of nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session (decision 61/515).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 97)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/60/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2005: Supplement No. 42 (A/60/42)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/60/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/60/463

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.61
Resolutions	60/57, 60/72 and 60/73
Decisions	60/515 to 519 and 60/559

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 90)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/61/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2006: Supplement No. 42 (A/61/42)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Relationship between disarmament and development (A/61/98)

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/61/112)

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/61/113 and Add.1 and 2)

Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/61/114)

Problems arising from the accumulation of conventional ammunition stockpiles in surplus (A/61/118 and Add.1)

Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (A/61/124)

Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons* (A/61/127 and Add.1)

United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/61/159 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and 2, Add.2 and Add.3)

Issue of missiles in all its aspects (A/61/168)

Disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/61/169 and Add.1)

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/61/171 and Add.1)

Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures; assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them; the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (A/61/288)

Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities (A/61/532)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Annual report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (A/61/185)

Report on the continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development (A/61/261)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/394

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolutions	61/59, 61/60, 61/62-66, 61/68, 61/69, 61/71, 61/72, 61/75, 61/77, 61/78, 61/80-86 and 61/89
Decision	61/515

101. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of that session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to sixtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F, 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G, 54/55 A to F, 55/34 A to H, 56/25 A to F, 57/87 to 57/94, 58/60 to 58/65, 59/96 to 59/103 and 60/83 to 60/88; and decision 47/421).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted eight resolutions under the item (resolutions 61/90 to 61/97).

(a) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 61/90).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Regional Centre to take into account the proposals to be submitted by the countries of the region in promoting confidence-building measures, arms control and limitation, transparency, disarmament and development at the regional level; invited all States of the region to continue to take part in the activities of the Regional Centre and to propose items for inclusion in its programme of activities; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Centre with all necessary support so that it might carry out its programme of activities, and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/92).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/92), A/62/130.

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Consultative Mechanism for the Reorganization of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa to continue its work, including reviewing the mandate and programmes of the Regional Centre; requested the Secretary-General to facilitate close cooperation between the Regional Centre and the African Union and to continue to provide assistance towards stabilizing the financial situation of the Centre; appealed in particular to the Regional Centre, in cooperation with the African Union, regional and subregional organizations and the African States, to take steps to promote the consistent implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/93).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/93), A/62/140.

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly urged the Secretary-General to complete the internal procedure for finalizing the host country agreement and the related memorandum of understanding and to ensure the physical operation of the Regional Centre from Kathmandu within six months of the date of signature of the host country agreement; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/94).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/94), A/62/153.

(e) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee with assistance to ensure that they were able to carry on their efforts; and called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/96).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/96), A/62/129.

(f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances; and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 61/97).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/62/27).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 91)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services (A/61/130 and Corr.1)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/61/137)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/61/157)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/61/163)

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/61/215)

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/61/365)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/395
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolutions	61/90, 61/92-94, 61/96 and 61/97

102. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to sixtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18, 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C, 56/26 A and B, 57/95, 57/96, 58/66, 58/67, 59/104, 59/105 and 60/89 to 60/91 and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432, 47/422 and 54/418.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item (resolutions 61/98 and 61/99).

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2007, from 9 to 27 April, and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/98).

Document: Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/62/42).

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Conference to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/99).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/62/27).

Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction that the Secretary-General had revived the Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies and requested him to report annually to the Assembly on the work of the Board (resolution 38/183 O).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 38/183 O).

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly approved the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and invited the Director of the Institute to report to it annually on the activities of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the Institute (resolution 39/148 H), A/62/152.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 92)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/61/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission for 2006: Supplement No. 42 (A/61/42)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/61/297)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/61/180)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/396
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolutions	61/98 and 61/99

103. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-fourth to the sixtieth (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41, 53/80, 54/57, 55/36, 56/27, 57/97, 58/68, 59/106 and 60/92).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on the issue and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/103).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/103).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 93)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/61/140 (Part I) and (Part I/Add.1)) (also relates to agenda item 87)

The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East (A/61/140 (Part II)) (also relates to agenda item 87)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/397
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolution	61/103

104. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to sixtieth sessions, the Assembly discussed the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58, 55/37, 56/28, 57/98, 58/69, 59/107 and 60/93; and decision 44/430).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly welcomed with satisfaction the adoption of the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V) at the Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention held in Geneva on 27 and 28 November 2003 and its entry into force on 12 November 2006; called upon the States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol as soon as possible; requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention, its amended article 1, and the Protocols thereto; and decided to remain seized of the matter (resolution 61/100).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 94)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/398
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolution	61/100

105. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the present item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to sixtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59, 55/38, 56/29, 57/99, 58/70, 59/108 and 60/94).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 61/101).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/101), A/62/111.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 95)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/61/123 and Add.1)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/399
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolution	61/101

106. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly continued to consider this item at its thirty-sixth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65, 54/63, 55/41, 57/100, 58/71, 59/109 and 60/95; and decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and 56/415).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027 (resolution 50/245). On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so requested it, and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 61/104).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/104), A/62/113;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2006, A/62/135.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 96)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/61/134 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for 2005 (A/61/184)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/400
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolution	61/104

107. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 100). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61, 55/40, 58/72, 59/110 and 60/96; and decisions 56/414 and 57/516).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the convening of the Sixth Review Conference in Geneva from 20 November to 8 December 2006, pursuant to the decision reached by the Preparatory Committee of the States Parties to the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the Review Conferences (resolution 61/102).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 97)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/61/PV.2-23
Report of the First Committee	A/61/401
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.67
Resolution	61/102

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

108. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements to transfer the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955. Eleven Congresses have since been held (London in 1960, Stockholm in 1965, Kyoto in 1970, Geneva in 1975, Caracas in 1980, Milan in 1985, Havana in 1990, Cairo in 1995, Vienna in 2000 and Bangkok in 2005).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152).

At its forty-seventh to sixtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131, 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/188, 55/255, 56/119, 56/120, 57/169 to 57/171, 57/173, 58/4, 58/135 to 58/140, 59/151 to 59/159 and 60/175 to 60/177, as well as decision 59/523).

Document: Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its sixteenth session.

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly urged the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate; also requested the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension; and further requested the Secretary-General to continue making concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/182).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (resolution 61/182).

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly urged all States and competent regional economic integration organizations that had not yet done so to sign, ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates, and to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; invited all States to increase their support to the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities; encouraged States parties to continue to provide full support to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses (resolution 61/181).

International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims

Also at its sixty-first session, the General Assembly invited Member States to use the operational manual against kidnapping prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to Assembly resolution 59/154 in their national efforts to combat kidnapping, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide to Member States, upon request, technical assistance and advice in implementing the provisions of the manual; called upon Member States to strengthen their measures against money-laundering and to engage in international cooperation and mutual legal assistance in, inter alia, the tracing, detection, freezing and confiscation of proceeds of kidnapping; and requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session on the implementation of the resolution and to share its report with the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (resolution 61/179). The report is transmitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (resolution 61/181);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its third session (Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/17 and General Assembly resolution 60/175).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 98)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/61/135)

Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/61/178) (also relates to item 100)

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity (A/61/179)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.5-7, 11, 24, 37 and 48
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/444
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.82
Resolutions	61/181 and 61/182
Decision	61/531

109. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly has regularly continued its consideration of the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs" (resolutions 46/101 and 47/98). Since then the title of the item has been "International drug control".

In 1998, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolutions S-20/4 A to E).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex).

At its fifty-fifth to sixtieth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 55/65, 56/124, 57/174, 58/141, 59/163 and 60/178).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly urged all States to promote and implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, as well as the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population; called upon States to evaluate progress made since 1998 towards meeting in their respective areas of concern, and to strengthen their efforts to achieve, the goals set for 2008 at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly; urged all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population, in particular among children and young people; urged Member States to cooperate with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action in relation to the use of the Internet to combat drug-related crime; urged all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and recommended that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 61/183).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/183).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 99)

Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2006: Supplement No. 3 (A/61/3/Rev.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/61/221)

Summary records	A/C.3/61/SR.5-7, 11, 31 and 37
Report of the Third Committee	A/61/445
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.82
Resolution	61/183

110. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item biennially at its thirty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, and annually thereafter (resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60 and 50/53, and decision 48/411).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fifty-second to sixtieth sessions (resolutions 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/110, 55/158, 56/88, 57/27, 58/81, 59/46 and 60/43).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly called upon all Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (resolution 60/288) in all its aspects at the international, regional, subregional and national levels without delay, including through mobilizing resources and expertise; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 should, on an expedited basis, continue to elaborate the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism, and should continue to discuss the item included in its agenda by Assembly resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations; and decided also that the Ad Hoc Committee should meet on 5, 6 and 15 February 2007 in order to fulfil that mandate (resolution 61/40).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its eleventh session: Supplement No. 37 (A/61/37);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/53 and 61/40).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 100)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 on its tenth session (27 February-3 March 2006): Supplement No. 37 (A/61/37)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/61/178) (also relates to item 98)

Measures to eliminate international terrorism (A/61/210 and Add.1 and 2)

Summary records	A/C.6/61/SR.2-5, 7, 21 and 23
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/61/457
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.64
Resolution	61/40

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

111. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rules 13 (a) and 48 of the rules of procedure, and to resolution 51/241.

At the sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 61/504).

An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters

Under the present item, at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/277-S/24111) and adopted resolutions 47/120 A and B. In November 1992, the President of the General Assembly established an open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly on an Agenda for Peace to consider the recommendations contained in the report.

In March 1995, the President of the General Assembly reconvened the Informal Open-ended Working Group on an Agenda for Peace to discuss the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Supplement to an Agenda for Peace" (A/50/60-S/1995/1) and created four sub-groups on preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, the question of the United Nations-imposed sanctions, coordination and post-conflict peacebuilding.

In September 1997, the General Assembly adopted resolution 51/242, which contained the outcome of the work of two sub-groups.

During the fifty-second and fifty-third sessions, the Presidents of the General Assembly undertook consultations concerning the Working Group's activities.

Financial situation of the United Nations

Also under the present item, the General Assembly, at its forty-ninth session, established the High-level Open-ended Working Group on the Financial Situation of the United Nations (resolution 49/143). The Working Group submitted, through the Fifth Committee, a report on its work (A/49/43). The Working Group continued its work during the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions and submitted two additional reports (A/50/43 and A/51/43).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/62/1).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 102)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/61/1 and Corr.1)

Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.10, 24 and 25
Decision	61/504

112. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund[2]

On 20 December 2005, the General Assembly, by resolution 60/180, and the Security Council, by resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005), reaffirmed the request to the Secretary-General contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1, para. 103) to establish a multi-year standing peacebuilding fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions and taking due account of existing instruments, with the objective of ensuring the immediate release of resources needed to launch peacebuilding activities and the availability of appropriate financing for recovery; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the arrangements for establishing the Peacebuilding Fund during its sixtieth session. In his report to the General Assembly (A/60/984), the Secretary-General reviewed the arrangements for establishing the Peacebuilding Fund.

At its resumed sixtieth session, in September 2006, the General Assembly took note of the arrangements for establishing the Fund as contained in the report of the Secretary-General and the terms of reference for the Fund contained in the annex thereto; requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report to the Assembly on the operation and activities of the Fund; and decided to include in the draft agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund" (resolution 60/287). See also item 10 (Report of the Peacebuilding Commission).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund (resolution 60/287), A/62/138.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Report of the Secretary-General on arrangements for establishing the Peacebuilding Fund (A/60/984)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.63 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/PV.60/99
Resolution	60/287

113. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter and rule 49 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provide that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security, which are being dealt with by the Council and shall similarly notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/61/371) without discussion (decision 61/518).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 101)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/61/371
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.72
Decision	61/518

114. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[8] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. In accordance with rule 142 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly elects each year five non-permanent members of the Security Council. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 61/402). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 15 Member States:

Belgium,** China, Congo,* France, Ghana,* Indonesia,** Italy,** Panama,** Peru,* Qatar,* Russian Federation, Slovakia,* South Africa,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Congo, Ghana, Peru, Qatar and Slovakia. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

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[8] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 103 (a))

Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.32-37, 40, 44 and 49
Decision	61/402

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[9] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. Under rule 145 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect each year eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council and also elected Greece, New Zealand and Portugal to replace Turkey, Australia and Spain, respectively, which relinquished their seats (decision 61/404). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Albania,* Algeria,*** Angola,** Austria,** Barbados,*** Belarus,*** Benin,** Bolivia,*** Brazil,* Canada,*** Cape Verde,*** Chad,* China,* Costa Rica,* Cuba,** Czech Republic,** Democratic Republic of the Congo,* Denmark,* El Salvador,*** France,** Germany,** Greece,** Guinea,* Guinea-Bissau,** Guyana,** Haiti,** Iceland,* India,* Indonesia,*** Iraq,*** Japan,** Kazakhstan,*** Lithuania,* Luxembourg,*** Madagascar,** Malawi,*** Mauritania,** Mexico,* Netherlands,*** New Zealand,* Pakistan,* Paraguay,** Philippines,*** Portugal,* Romania,*** Russian Federation,* Saudi Arabia,** Somalia,*** South Africa,* Sri Lanka,** Sudan,*** Thailand,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America.***

* Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Albania, Brazil, Chad, China, Costa Rica,

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[9] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Guinea, Iceland, India, Lithuania, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 103 (b))

Letter dated 7 June 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/61/89)

Letter dated 21 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/61/296)

Letter dated 2 November 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/61/557)

Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.45, 46 and 49
Decision	61/404

115. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asian States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly elected 6 of the 7 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decision 61/410). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 32 States:

Algeria,* Argentina,** Armenia,** Belarus,** Benin,** Brazil,** Bulgaria,** Central African Republic,** China,* Comoros,*** Cuba,** France,*** Ghana,* Haiti,*** India,** Indonesia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Israel,** Italy,** Jamaica,* Japan,* Kenya,* Pakistan,** Portugal,** Republic of Korea,* Russian Federation,*** Senegal,** South Africa,** Switzerland,** Uruguay,** Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*** and Zimbabwe.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly still needs to fill the remaining seat on the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seven seats being vacated by the following States: Algeria, China, Ghana, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya and Republic of Korea.[10]

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/62/77.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 105 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General: election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/61/227 and Add.1)

Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.54 and 80
Decision	61/410

(b) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, and decision 43/406, the Governing Council of UNEP consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States.

At its sixtieth session, in 2005, the General Assembly elected 29 members of the Governing Council (decision 60/406). At present, the Council is composed of the following 58 members:

Algeria,** Angola,** Antigua and Barbuda,** Argentina,** Australia,** Austria,** Bahamas,* Bangladesh,* Belgium,** Botswana,** Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Burkina Faso,* Burundi,** Cameroon,* Canada,** Cape Verde,* Chile,** China,** Colombia,* Costa Rica,* Czech Republic,** Democratic Republic of the Congo,** France,** Germany,** Ghana,* Haiti,** Hungary,* India,* Indonesia,** Iran

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[10] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

(Islamic Republic of),* Israel,* Japan,** Kazakhstan,* Kenya,** Kyrgyzstan,* Mexico,* Monaco,* Morocco,* Netherlands,* Pakistan,** Poland,* Republic of Korea,** Romania,** Russian Federation,** Saudi Arabia,* Senegal,* Somalia,* South Africa,** Sweden,* Thailand,** Turkey,* Tuvalu,* Uganda,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,* United States of America** and Uruguay.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Turkey, Tuvalu, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United Republic of Tanzania. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 112 (b))

Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.43
Decision	60/406

(c) Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, in accordance with Articles 7, 22 and 29 of the Charter of the United Nations, to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body that would have a standing Organizational Committee, responsible for developing its own rules of procedure and working methods, and comprising:

(a) Seven members of the Security Council, including permanent members, selected according to rules and procedures decided by the Council;

(b) Seven members of the Economic and Social Council, elected from regional groups according to rules and procedures decided by the Council, giving due consideration to those countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery;

(c) Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund, that were not among those selected in (a) or (b) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(d) Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions that were not among those selected in (a), (b) or (c) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers; giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(e) Giving due consideration to representation from all regional groups in the overall composition of the Committee and to representation from countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery, seven additional members would be elected according to rules and procedures decided by the General Assembly;

and decided that members of the Organizational Committee would serve for renewable terms of two years, as applicable (resolution 60/180).

At the resumed sixtieth session, the following elections/selections took place, in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005):

(a) The Security Council selected China, Denmark, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America as members of the Organizational Committee;

(b) The Economic and Social Council elected Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Poland and Sri Lanka as members;

(c) Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway were selected as the five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund;

(d) Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Nigeria and Pakistan were selected as the five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions.

At its resumed sixtieth session, in May 2006, the General Assembly, noting the following distribution of seats for 2006 among the five regional groups in the Organizational Committee that had resulted from elections and/or selections that had taken place so far: (a) five members from African States; (b) seven members from Asian States; (c) two members from Eastern European States; (d) one member from Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) nine members from Western European and other States, decided that the seven seats for election by the General Assembly for membership in the Organizational Committee for 2006 would be distributed among the five regional groups as follows: (a) two seats for African States; (b) one seat for Asian States; (c) one seat for Eastern European States; (d) three seats for Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) no seats for Western European and other States; and also decided that the term of membership should be staggered, and that two members from different regional groups, to be drawn by lots in the first election, should serve for an initial period of one year; that each of the five regional groups should have no less than three seats in the overall composition of the Organizational Committee; that the elections to be held by the Assembly in 2006 would set no precedent for future elections and that the distribution of seats as set out above would be reviewed annually, on the basis of changes in the membership in other categories established in paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) (resolution 60/261).

Accordingly, at its 82nd plenary meeting, on 16 May 2006, the General Assembly elected the following seven members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission: Burundi, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji and Jamaica (decision 60/417). By a drawing of lots, Croatia and Jamaica were chosen to serve a term of one year beginning on the day of the first meeting of the

Organizational Committee, that is, 23 June 2006. Burundi, Chile, Egypt, El Salvador and Fiji were elected for a two-year term of office (decision 60/417).

At its resumed sixty-first session, on 22 May 2007, the General Assembly, in the light of the provisions of paragraph 8 of its resolution 60/261, elected Georgia, from the Group of Eastern European States, and Jamaica, from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, to replace Croatia and Jamaica, respectively, for a renewable term of two years (decision 61/416). As a result of the election and/or selection in the Security Council during the sixty-first session, there was also an increase of one seat in the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States and a decrease of one seat in the Group of Western European and Other States.

As of 23 June 2007, the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission is composed of the following 31 Member States: Angola, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the five seats occupied by the countries whose term of office expires on 22 June 2008: Burundi, Chile, Egypt, El Salvador and Fiji.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 112 (f))

Letter dated 5 May 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/60/847)

Letter dated 8 May 2006 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/60/848)

Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/598 (under items 46, 120 and 124)
Report of the Advisory Committee	A/60/7/Add.25 (under items 46, 120 and 124)
Note by the Secretary-General: request for the inclusion of an additional sub-item in the agenda of the sixtieth session	A/60/237
Draft resolutions	A/60/L.40 (under items 46 and 120) and A/60/L.52
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.66 (under items 46 and 120), 79 and 82
Resolutions	60/180 (under items 46 and 120) and 60/261
Decision	60/417

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 105 (d))

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.100
Decision	61/416

(d) Election of fifteen members of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; decided also that the Council would consist of 47 Member States, which would be elected directly and individually by secret ballot by the majority of the members of the Assembly; that the membership would be based on equitable geographical distribution, and seats would be distributed as follows among regional groups: (a) Group of African States, 13; (b) Group of Asian States, 13; (c) Group of Eastern European States, 6; (d) Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, 8; and (e) Group of Western European and other States, 7; and that the members of the Council would serve for a period of three years and would not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms; and decided further that the terms of membership would be staggered, and such decision would be taken for the first election by the drawing of lots, taking into consideration equitable geographical distribution (resolution 60/251).

On 9 May 2006, the General Assembly elected 47 members of the Human Rights Council (decision 60/416). On the same day, the Assembly also approved the staggering of terms of the members of the Council from each regional group (decision 60/555).

At its resumed sixty-first session, on 17 May 2007, the General Assembly elected the following 14 members for a three-year term of office beginning on 19 June 2007: Angola, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Italy, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Philippines, Qatar, Slovenia and South Africa (decision 61/415).

As of 19 June 2007, the Council is composed of the following members:

Angola,*** Azerbaijan,** Bangladesh,** Bolivia,*** Bosnia and Herzegovina,*** Brazil,* Cameroon,** Canada,** China,** Cuba,** Djibouti,** Egypt,*** France,* Gabon,* Germany,** Ghana,* Guatemala,* India,*** Indonesia,*** Italy,*** Japan,* Jordan,** Madagascar,*** Malaysia,** Mali,* Mauritius,** Mexico,** Netherlands,*** Nicaragua,*** Nigeria,** Pakistan,* Peru,* Philippines,*** Qatar,*** Republic of Korea,* Romania,* Russian Federation,** Saudi Arabia,** Senegal,** Slovenia,*** South Africa,*** Sri Lanka,* Switzerland,** Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* Uruguay** and Zambia.*

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* Term of office expires on 18 June 2008.

** Term of office expires on 18 June 2009.

*** Term of office expires on 18 June 2010.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the 15 seats occupied by the countries whose term of office expires on 18 June 2008.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 112 (e))

Summary records	A/C.5/60/SR.37, 38 and 40
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/721 (under items 46, 120 and 124)
Draft resolution	A/60/L.48 (under items 46 and 120)
Plenary meetings	A/60/PV.72, 80 and corrigendum and 81
Resolution	60/251 (under items 46 and 120)
Decisions	60/416 and 60/555

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 105 (e))

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.97
Decision	61/415

116. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the Advisory Committee (decision 61/405). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Andrzej T. Abraszewski (Poland),*** Mr. Ronald Elkhuizen (Netherlands),* Mr. Jorge Flores Callejas (Honduras),* Mr. Collen V. Kelapile (Botswana),*** Mr. Guillermo Kendall (Argentina),** Mr. Igor V. Khalevinski (Russian Federation),** Mr. Jerry Kramer (Canada),* Ms. Susan M. McLurg (United States of America),** Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon),** Mr. Stafford Oliver Neil (Jamaica),*** Mr. Rajat Saha (India),* Ms. Sun Minqin (China),* Mr. Mohammad Mustafa Tal (Jordan),*** Ms. Nonye Udo (Nigeria),*** Mrs. Christina Vasak (France)** and Mr. Jun Yamazaki (Japan).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Elkhuizen, Mr. Callejas, Mr. Kramer, Mr. Saha, Ms. Sun and Mr. Yamazaki.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A 62/101.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 106 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General concerning A/61/101 and Add.1 and A/C.5/61/4.

Summary record	A/C.5/61/SR.17
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/61/561
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.54
Decision	61/405

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 135). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee on Contributions (decision 61/406 A). At the same session, the Assembly appointed Mr. Thomas Thomma (Germany) as a member of the Committee on Contributions to fill the remainder of office of Ms. Sujata Ghorai, which expires on 31 December 2008 (decision 61/406 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan),*** Mr. Meshal A. M. A. Al-Mansour (Kuwait),*** Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania),*** Mr. Gordon Eckersley (Australia),* Mr. Paul Ekorong a Dong (Cameroon),* Mr. Bernardo Greiver del Hoyo (Uruguay),* Mr. Hassan Mohammed Hassan (Nigeria),* Mr. Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),*** Mr. Eduardo Hector Iglesias (Argentina),* Mr. Vyacheslav Anatolievich Logutov (Russian Federation),** Ms. Gobona Susan Mapitse (Botswana), *** Mr. Richard Moon (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Hae-yun Park (Republic of Korea),** Mr. Eduardo Manuel da Fonseca Fernandes Ramos (Portugal),* Mr. Henrique da Silveira Sardinha Pinto (Brazil),** Ms. Lisa P. Spratt (United States of America),*** Mr. Thomas Thomma (Germany)** and Mr. Wu Gang (China).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Eckersley, Mr. Ekorong a Dong, Mr. Greiver del Hoyo, Mr. Hassan, Mr. Iglesias and Mr. Ramos.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/62/102.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 106 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/61/102/Rev.1, A/61/102/Add.1 and A/C.5/61/5
Summary records	A/C.5/61/SR.17 and 47
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/61/562 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.54 and 96
Decisions	61/406 A and B

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Investments Committee (decision 61/407). At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Masakazu Arikawa (Japan),** Mr. Emilio J. Cárdenas (Argentina), *** Mr. Fernando G. Chico Pardo (Mexico),*** Mr. Madhav Dhar (India),** Mr. Nemir A. Kirdar (Iraq),** Mr. William J. McDonough (United States of America),* Mr. Khaya Ngqula (South Africa),*** Ms. Hélène Ploix (France)* and Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz (Germany).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three persons to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. McDonough, Ms. Ploix and Mr. Reimnitz.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/62/103.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 106 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/61/103 and A/C.5/61/6
Summary record	A/C.5/61/SR.17
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/61/563
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.54
Decision	61/407

(d) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements. The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At its fifty-fifth session, in 2001, during its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly decided that the term of office of the Board of Auditors should be a non-consecutive term of office of six years' duration starting on 1 July 2002. For the transitional arrangements, it decided to approve the extension of the appointment of the Auditor-General of South Africa until 30 June 2006; and the other members of the Board elected under the current procedure would be eligible for re-election (resolution 55/248).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly appointed the Auditor-General of South Africa as a member of the Board of Auditors for a six-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2006 (decision 60/413).

Accordingly, at present the Board is composed of the following three members:

The First President of the Court of Accounts of France,** the Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines* and the Auditor-General of South Africa.***

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 2008.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 2010

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2012.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Chairman of the Commission of Audit of the Philippines.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/62/104.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda item 113 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/60/104 and A/C.5/60/7
Summary record	A/C.5/60/SR.20
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/60/545
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.53
Decision	60/413

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

In paragraph 2 of its resolution 55/159, the General Assembly decided that members serving on the Tribunal as at 1 January 2001 should have their current term of office extended by one year, and that thereafter, provided that they had not served on the Tribunal for more than seven years, they might be reappointed once.

By its resolution 59/283 of 13 April 2005, the General Assembly further amended paragraph 1 of article 3 of the statute of the Tribunal.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly appointed two members of the Tribunal (decision 61/408). At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina),* Mr. Spyridon Flogaitis (Greece),** Mr. Goh Joon Seng (Singapore),** Mr. Bob Hepple (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),*** Ms. Jacqueline R. Scott (United States of America),*** Ms. Brigitte Stern (France)** and Mr. Dayendra Sena Wijewardane (Sri Lanka).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Barboza and Mr. Wijewardane.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/62/105.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 106 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/61/104 and A/C.5/61/7
Summary record	A/C.5/61/SR.17
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/61/564
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.54
Decision	61/408

(f) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2007 (decision 61/412). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

Austria,* Belarus,*** Burundi,** China,* Egypt,* El Salvador,** France,** Germany,*** Grenada,*** Honduras,*** Jamaica,* Kenya,* Lesotho,** Malaysia,** Nepal,* Nigeria,*** Philippines,** Russian Federation,** Senegal,*** Syrian Arab Republic*** and United States of America.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2007.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Austria, China, Egypt, Jamaica, Kenya, Nepal and United States of America. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, retiring members of the Committee are eligible for reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/62/107.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 106 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/61/107
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.54 and 80
Decision	61/412

(g) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in August 2004, the General Assembly appointed one member to the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2005 and ending on 31 December 2009 (decision 58/422).

At its resumed fifty-ninth session, in April 2005, the General Assembly appointed a member to the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 28 April 2005 and expiring on 31 December 2008, as a result of the resignation of a member (decision 59/416 A). At the same session, in August 2005, the Assembly appointed four members to the Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2006 and expiring on 31 December 2010 (decision 59/416 B).

At its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit", the General Assembly decided that, beginning on 1 January 2008, the President of the General Assembly, when drawing up a list of countries that would be requested to propose candidates, would invite Member States also to submit the names of the countries and their respective candidates simultaneously (resolution 61/238, sect. II).

At its resumed sixty-first session, in July 2007, the General Assembly filled the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry on 31 December 2007 of the terms of office of Mr. Fontaine Ortiz, Mr. Tang, Mr. Vislykh, Ms. Wynes and Mr. Yussuf. China, Cuba, Egypt, the Russian Federation and the United States of America were requested to submit the names of candidates to fill those seats. The Assembly appointed Mr. Nikolay V. Chulkov, Mr. Even Francisco Fontaine Ortiz, Mr. Mohamed Mounir-Zahran, Ms. Deborah Wynes and Mr. Zhang Yishan for a five-year term ending on 31 December 2012 (decision 61/421).

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Gérard Biraud (France),*** Mr. Nikolay V. Chulkov (Russian Federation),**** Mr. Papa Louis Fall (Senegal),*** Mr. Even Francisco Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba),**** Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan),** Mr. Juan Luis Larrabure (Peru),* Mr. Mohamed Mounir-Zahran (Egypt),**** Mr. István Posta (Hungary),*** Mr. Cihan Terzi (Turkey),*** Ms. Deborah Wynes (United States of America)**** and Mr. Zhang Yishan (China).****

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2008.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2009.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2010.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2012.

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy resulting from the resignation, effective 30 September 2007, of Inspector Juan Luis Larrabure (Peru).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/62/174.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 106 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/61/109
Plenary meetings	A/61/PV.55, 103 and 105
Decision	61/421

(h) Approval of the appointment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 48/141). The High Commissioner is appointed by the Secretary-General and approved by the Assembly for a fixed term of four years with a possibility of one renewal for another fixed term of four years.

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in February 2004, the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Ms. Louise Arbour (Canada) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2004 and expiring on 30 June 2008 (decision 58/417).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 117)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/58/718 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.81
Decision	58/417

117. Election of the judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 was established on 25 May 1993 by the Security Council in resolution 827 (1993).

In accordance with article 11 of its statute as originally adopted, the International Tribunal consisted, inter alia, of two Trial Chambers and an Appeals Chamber. A third Trial Chamber was added by the Security Council in its resolution 1166 (1998) of 13 May 1998.

Permanent judges

At its fifty-ninth session, on 19 November 2004, the General Assembly elected 14 permanent judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (decision 59/406 A). In accordance with article 13 bis of the statute of the International Tribunal, the term of office of the 14 permanent judges so elected began on 17 November 2005 and will expire on 16 November 2009.

Documents:

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (curricula vitae of candidates nominated by States Members of the United Nations and by non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters).

Ad litem judges

On 30 November 2000, the Security Council, by its resolution 1329 (2000), decided to establish a pool of ad litem judges in the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

At its resumed 59th session, on 24 August 2005, the General Assembly elected 27 ad litem judges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (decision 59/406 C). In accordance with article 13 ter of the statute of the International Tribunal, the term of office of the 27 ad litem judges so elected began on 24 August 2005 and will expire on 23 August 2009.

Documents:

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (curricula vitae of candidates nominated by States Members of the United Nations and by non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters).

Permanent judges

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 18)

Letter dated 14 October 2004 from the President of the Security Council to the President of the General Assembly (A/59/437)

Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/59/438
Note by the Secretary-General	A/59/439
Plenary meeting	A/59/PV.57
Decision	59/406 A

Ad litem judges

References for the fifty-ninth session (agenda item 18)

Identical letters dated 6 January 2005 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council (A/59/666-S/2005/9)

Letter dated 18 January 2005 from the President of the Security Council to the President of the General Assembly (A/59/676)

Letter dated 26 July 2005 from the President of the Security Council to the President of the General Assembly (A/59/886)

Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/59/887 and Add.1
Note by the Secretary-General	A/59/888
Plenary meetings	A/59/PV.80 and 116
Decisions	59/406 B and C

118. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

On 28 June 2006, at its 91st plenary meeting, the General Assembly admitted the Republic of Montenegro to membership in the United Nations (resolution 60/264).

As of 15 June 2007, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 192, appears in annex VI, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations.

121. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006 (resolution 60/288). The Strategy — in the form of a resolution and an annexed Plan of action — marks the first time that all Member States have agreed to a common strategic approach to fight terrorism. In the Strategy, Member States send a clear message that terrorism is unacceptable in all its forms and manifestations, and resolve to take practical steps individually and collectively to prevent and combat terrorism. Those practical steps include a wide array of measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, prevent and combat terrorist activities and build State capacity to fight terrorism and strengthen the role of the United Nations in that regard, all while ensuring the respect of human rights. Overall the adoption of the Strategy fulfils the commitment made by world leaders at the World Summit in September 2005.

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided, inter alia, to examine in two years progress made in the implementation of the Strategy, and to invite the Secretary-General to contribute to the future deliberations of the General Assembly on the review of the implementation and updating of the strategy (resolution 60/288).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.62
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.99
Resolution	60/288

122. Commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, as an additional item, at the request of Saint Lucia (A/61/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to designate 25 March 2007 as the International Day for the Commemoration of the Two-hundredth Anniversary of the Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade; requested the Secretary-General to establish a programme of outreach, with the involvement of Member States and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to appropriately commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-second session a special report on initiatives taken by States to implement paragraphs 101 and 102 of the Durban Declaration (see A/CONF.189/12 and Corr.1, chap. I) aimed at countering the legacy of slavery and contributing to the restoration of the dignity of the victims of slavery and the slave trade (resolution 61/19).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 61/19), A/62/270.

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 155)

Draft resolution	A/61/L.28 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.59
Resolution	61/19

123. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466, 48/438, 49/474, 50/457, 51/435, 52/433, 53/428, 54/427, 55/433, 56/452, 57/521, 58/513, 59/509, 60/510 and 61/508).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 109)

Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.54
Decision	61/508

160. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly requested the host country to continue to solve, through negotiations, problems that might arise and to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; noted the decision of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to conduct another review of the implementation of the Parking Programme for Diplomatic Vehicles during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly; noted that during the reporting period some travel restrictions previously imposed by the host country on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities had been removed, and requested the host country to consider removing the remaining travel restrictions; noted that a number of delegations had requested a shortening of the time frame applied by the host country for issuance of entry visas to representatives of Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 61/41).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/62/26).

References for the sixty-first session (agenda item 148)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/61/26)

Summary record	A/C.6/61/SR.21
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/61/461
Plenary meeting	A/61/PV.64
Resolution	61/41

Annexes

Annex I*

Presidents of the General Assembly

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions			
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948[a]	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950[a]	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951[a]	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952[a]	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953[a]	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956[a]	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958[a]	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960[a]	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961[a]	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964[a]	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967[a]	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973[a]	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974[a]	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976[a]	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978[b]	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia

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* The present annex is also available on the General Assembly web page at www.un.org/ga.

[a] The session ended during the following year.

[b] Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions (continued)			
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Fiftieth	1995	Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Fifty-second	1997	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Fifty-third	1998	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Fifty-fourth	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Fifty-fifth	2000	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Fifty-sixth	2001	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Fifty-seventh	2002	Mr. Jan Kavan	Czech Republic
Fifty-eighth	2003	Mr. Julian Hunte	Saint Lucia
Fifty-ninth	2004	Mr. Jean Ping	Gabon
Sixtieth	2005	Mr. Jan Eliasson	Sweden
Sixty-first	2006	Ms. Haya Rashed Al-Khalifa	Bahrain
Special sessions			
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

	Year	Name	Country
Special sessions (continued)			
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Nineteenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Twentieth	1998	Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko	Ukraine
Twenty-first	1999	Mr. Didier Opertti Badan	Uruguay
Twenty-second	1999	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-third	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fourth	2000	Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab	Namibia
Twenty-fifth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-sixth	2001	Mr. Harri Holkeri	Finland
Twenty-seventh	2002	Mr. Han Seung-soo	Republic of Korea
Twenty-eighth	2005	Mr. Jean Ping	Gabon
Emergency special sessions			
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	(1980 (1982	Mr. Salim A. Salim Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	United Republic of Tanzania Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Tenth	(1997 (1997 (1998 (1999 (2000 (2001 (2002 (2002 (2003 (2004 (2006 (2006	Mr. Razali Ismail Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko Mr. Hennadiy Udovenko Mr. Didier Opertti Badan Mr. Harri Holkeri Mr. Han Seung-soo Mr. Han Seung-soo Mr. Han Seung-soo Mr. Julian Hunte Mr. Julian Hunte Ms. Haya Rashed Al-Khalifa Ms. Haya Rashed Al-Khalifa	Malaysia Ukraine Ukraine Uruguay Finland Republic of Korea Republic of Korea Republic of Korea Saint Lucia Saint Lucia Bahrain Bahrain

Annex II*

Officers of the Main Committees

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
A. First Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cernik (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan) Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)

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*The present annex is also available on the General Assembly web page at www.un.org/ga.

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland) Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras) Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan) Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba) Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan) Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica) Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia) Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt) Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia) Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines) Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasi Patokallio (Finland) Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodríguez (Ecuador)	Mr. Thomas Stelzer (Austria) Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka (Japan)	Mr. Peter Goosen (South Africa)
Fiftieth	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)	Mr. Wolfgang Hoffman (Germany) Mr. Antonio de Icaza (Mexico)	Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alyaksandr Sychou (Belarus)	Mr. Andelfo J. Garcia (Colombia) Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Mr. Parfait-Serge Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-second	Mr. Mothusi D. C. Nkgowe (Botswana)	Mr. Alejandro Verdier (Argentina) Mr. Sudjadnan Parnohadiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Miloš Koterec (Slovakia)
Fifty-third	Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Ms. Akmaral Kh. Arystanbekova (Kazakhstan) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Aleg Laptsenak (Belarus)	Mr. Montaz M. Zahran (Egypt)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Tarig Ali Bakhit (Sudan) Mr. Kestutis Sadauskas (Lithuania) Mr. Gunther Siebert (Germany)	Mr. Carlos D. Sorreta (Philippines)
Fifty-fifth	U Mya Than (Myanmar)	Mr. Alberto Guani (Uruguay) Mr. Abdelkader Mesdoua (Algeria) Ms. Petra Scheebauer (Austria)	Mr. Rastislav Gabriel (Slovakia)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. André Erdös (Hungary)	Mr. Milos Alcalay (Venezuela) Mr. Stéphane De Loecker (Belgium) Mr. Lee Kie-cheon (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Sylvester Rowe (Sierra Leone)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Mr. José Nicolás Rivas (Colombia) Mr. Jamal Al-Bader (Qatar) Mr. Razvan Rusu (Romania)	Mr. Mehmet Samsar (Turkey)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Jarmo Sareva (Finland)	Mr. Anouar Ben Youssef (Tunisia) Mr. Suriya Chindawongse (Thailand) Mr. Ionut Suseanu (Romania)	Mr. Miguel Carbo (Ecuador)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Luis Alfonso de Alba (Mexico)	Ms. Dziunik Aghajanian (Armenia) Mr. Alon Bar (Israel) Mr. Sylvester Ekundayo Rowe (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Saleh Alnajar (Yemen)
Sixtieth	Mr. Choi Young-jin (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Lofti Bouchaara (Morocco) Mrs. Gabriela Martinic (Argentina) Mr. Detlev Wolter (Germany)	Ms. Elvina Jusufaj (Albania)
Sixty-first	Mrs. Mona Juul (Norway)	Mr. Bostjan Malovrh (Slovenia) Mr. Federico Perazza (Uruguay) Mr. Andy Rachmianto (Indonesia)	Mr. Abdelhamid Gharbi (Tunisia)

B. Special Political Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)

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[a] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
		Mr. Ladislaw Smid (Czechoslovakia)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria) Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellman (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo) Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria) Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman) Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany) Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia) Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)

C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)[a]

Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania) Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-ninth	Mr. Borys Hudyman (Ukraine)	Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández (Cuba) Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Dieudonné Ndiaya (Gabon)
Fiftieth	Mr. Francis K. Muthaura (Kenya)	Mr. Niall Holohan (Ireland) Mr. Jalal Samadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Allan Breier-Castro (Venezuela)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alounkèo Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Ms. Anastasia Carayanides (Australia) Ms. Sonia R. Leonce-Carryl (Saint Lucia)	Mr. El Walid Doudech (Tunisia)
Fifty-second	Mr. Machivenyika Tobias Mapunanga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Ravjaa Mounkhou (Mongolia) Mr. Petru Dumitriu (Romania)	Ms. Riita Resch (Finland)
Fifty-third	Mr. Pablo Macedo (Mexico)	Mr. Ferden Çarikçi (Turkey) Mr. Chun Hae-Jin (Republic of Korea) Mr. Tomáš Hrbáç (Slovakia)	Mr. Bernard Tanoh-Boutchoue (Côte d'Ivoire)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Sotirios Zackheos (Cyprus)	Mr. Yury Kazhura (Belarus) Mr. Carlos Morales (Spain) Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Mr. Gualberto Rodríguez San Martín (Bolivia)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Matia Mulumba Semakula Kiwanuka (Uganda)	Ms. Jelena Grĉić Polić (Croatia) Mr. Patrick Albert Lewis (Antigua and Barbuda) Mr. Julian Vassallo (Malta)	Mr. Shingo Miyamoto (Japan)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Hasmy Agam (Malaysia)	Ms. Anna-Maija Korpi (Finland) Ms. Alexandrina Rusu (Romania) Mr. Cristián Streeter (Chile)	Mr. Graham Maitland (South Africa)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Graham Maitland (South Africa)	Ms. Debra Price (Canada) Mr. Mansour Ayyad Sh. A. Al-Otaibi (Kuwait) Mrs. Margaret Hughes Ferrari (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Andrej Droba (Slovakia)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Enrique Loedel (Uruguay)	Mr. Isaac Lamba (Malawi) Mr. Jasna Ognjanovac (Croatia) Mr. Ibrahim Assaf (Lebanon)	Mr. Damien Cole (Ireland)
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Kyaw Tint Swe (Myanmar)	Mr. Eduardo Calderón (Ecuador) Mr. Andrej Droba (Slovakia) Mr. Helfried Carl (Austria)	Mr. Kais Kabtani (Tunisia)
Sixtieth	Mr. Yashar Aliyev (Azerbaijan)	Ms. Amparo Anguiano Rodríguez (Mexico) Mr. Alexander Gerts (Netherlands) Mr. Subhas Gujadhur (Mauritius)	Mr. Muhammad Shahrul Nizzam Umar (Brunei Darussalam)
Sixty-first	Mr. Madhu Raman Acharya (Nepal)	Mr. Urban Andersson (Sweden) Ms. Mónica Bolaños Pérez (Guatemala) Mr. Mahieddine Djeffal (Algeria)	Ms. Rana Salayeva (Azerbaijan)

D. Second Committee

Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt) Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway) Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan) Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt) Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania) Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina) Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada) Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus) Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh) Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland) Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands) Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan) Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand) Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina) Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)
Forty-eighth	Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico) Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan (Pakistan)	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands) Mr. Raiko S. Raichev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fiftieth	Mr. Goce Petreski (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Mr. Conor Murphy (Ireland) Mr. Max Stadthagen (Nicaragua)	Mr. Basheer F. Zoubi (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands)	Mr. Mohammad Reza Hadji Karim Djabbary (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Kheireddine Ramoul (Algeria)	Ms. Silvia Cristina Corado-Cuevas (Guatemala)
Fifty-second	Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Hans-Peter Glanzer (Austria) Mr. Adel Abdellatif (Egypt)	Mr. Rae Kown Chung (Republic of Korea)
Fifty-third	Mr. Bagher Asadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Odyek Agona (Uganda) Mr. Burak Özügergin (Turkey) Mr. David Allen Prendergast (Jamaica)	Mr. Vladimir Gerus (Belarus)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Roble Olhaye (Djibouti)	Mr. Giovanni Brauzzi (Italy) Mr. Daúl Matute (Peru) Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Mr. Hussam-edin A'Ala (Syrian Arab Republic)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Alexandru Niculescu (Romania)	Ms. Anne Barrington (Ireland) Mr. Mauricio Escanero (Mexico) Mr. Navid Hanif (Pakistan)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Francisco Seixas da Costa (Portugal)	Mr. Garfield Barnwell (Guyana) Mr. Darmansjah Djumala (Indonesia) Mr. Mbayu Felix (Cameroon)	Ms. Jana Simonová (Czech Republic)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Marco Antonio Suazo Fernandez (Honduras)	Mr. Bruno van der Pluijm (Belgium) Mr. Jan Kara (Czech Republic) Mr. Abdellah Benmellouk (Morocco)	Mr. Walid Al-Hadid (Jordan)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Ulrika Cronenberg-Mossberg (Sweden) Mr. Henri Stephan Raubenheimer (South Africa) Mrs. Irena Zubčević (Croatia)	Mr. José Alberto Briz Gutiérrez (Guatemala)
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Marco Balarezo (Peru)	Mrs. Ewa Anzorge (Poland) Mr. Antonio Bernardini (Italy) Mr. Majdi Ramadan (Lebanon)	Mr. Azanaw Tadesse Abreha (Ethiopia)
Sixtieth	Mr. Aminu Bashir Wali (Nigeria)	Mr. Selwin Charles Hart (Barbados) Mr. Juraj Koudelka (Czech Republic) Mr. Stefano Toscano (Switzerland)	Mr. Abdulmalik Motahar A. Alshabibi (Yemen)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Sixty-first	Mrs. Tiina Intelmann (Estonia)	Mr. Prayono Atiyanto (Indonesia) Mr. Aboubacar Sadikh Barry (Senegal) Mr. Benedicto Fonseca Filho (Brazil)	Ms. Vanessa Gomes (Portugal)

E. Third Committee

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay) Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Iran)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon) Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada) Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela) Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands) Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia) Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan) Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador) Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas) Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand) Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador) Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary) Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen) Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Kéba Birane Cissé (Senegal)	Mr. John D. Biggar (Ireland) Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)	Mr. Nikolai N. Lepeshko (Belarus)
Fiftieth	Mr. Ugyen Tshering (Bhutan)	Mrs. Julia Tavares de Álvarez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Patrick John Rata (New Zealand)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-first	Mrs. Patricia Espinosa (Mexico)	Mr. Mohammad Masood Khan (Pakistan) Mr. Fesseha Asghedom Tessema (Ethiopia)	Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)
Fifty-second	Mr. Alessandro Busacca (Italy)	Mr. Choe Myong Nam (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Mr. Karim Wissa (Egypt)	Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador)
Fifty-third	Mr. Ali Hachani (Tunisia)	Mr. Roger Stephen Ball (New Zealand) Mr. Luis Carranza (Guatemala) Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)	Mr. Hassan Kassem Najem (Lebanon)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Vladimír Galuška (Czech Republic)	Ms. Kirsten Geelan (Denmark) Ms. Mónica Martínez (Ecuador) Ms. Amina Mesdoua (Algeria)	Mr. Naif Bin Bandar Al-Sudairy (Saudi Arabia)
Fifty-fifth	Mrs. Yvonne Gittens-Joseph (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Mostafa Alaei (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Hazel de Wet (Namibia) Ms. Sarah Paterson (New Zealand)	Ms. Anzhela Korneliouk (Belarus)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Al-Hinai (Oman)	Mr. Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador) Ms. Carina Mårtensson (Sweden) Mr. Yehia Oda (Egypt)	Mr. Juraj Priputen (Slovakia)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Christian Wenaweser (Liechtenstein)	Ms. Loreto Leyton (Chile) Mr. Toru Morikawa (Japan) Mrs. Ilham Ibrahim Mohamed Ahmed (Sudan)	Mrs. Oksana Boiko (Ukraine)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon)	Ms. Beatriz Londoño (Colombia) Mr. Michiel Maertens (Belgium) Mr. Juraj Priputen (Slovakia)	Mr. Abdullah Eid Salman Al-Sulaiti (Qatar)
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Valery Kuchinsky (Ukraine)	Ms. Astanah Banu Shri Abdul Aziz (Malaysia) Ms. Rachel Groux (Switzerland) Ms. Mavis Esi Kusorgbor (Ghana)	Mr. Carlos Enrique García González (El Salvador)
Sixtieth	Mr. Francis K. Butagira (Uganda)	Mr. Muhammad Anshor (Indonesia) Ms. Catarina Carvalho (Portugal) Ms. Eva Tomič (Slovenia)	Mr. Pedro Escosteguy Cardoso (Brazil)
Sixty-first	Mr. Hamid Al Bayati (Iraq)	Mr. Jorge Ballestero (Costa Rica) Mr. Lamin Faati (Gambia) Mr. Sergei Rachkov (Belarus)	Ms. Elena Molaroni (San Marino)

F. Fourth Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Černik (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamad Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araujo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborio (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho) Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania) Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kouri (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt) Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt) Mr. Jiri Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali) Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic) Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe) Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

G. Fifth Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria) Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Sayed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada) Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	Mr. Eiten Ninov (Bulgaria)
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba) Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria) Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal) Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Marta Peña (Mexico)	Mr. Larbi Djacta (Algeria)
Fiftieth	Mr. Erich Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua)	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia) Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia)	Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-first	Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Syed Rafiqul Alom (Bangladesh) Mr. Klaus-Dieter Stein (Germany)	Mr. Ihor Humenny (Ukraine)
Fifty-second	Mr. Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh)	Mrs. Nazareth A. Incera (Costa Rica) Ms. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece)	Mr. Djamel Moktefi (Algeria)
Fifty-third	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia)	Mr. Manlan Anouhou (Côte d'Ivoire) Mr. Miles Armitage (Australia) Mrs. Sharon Brennen-Haylock (Bahamas)	Mr. Tamman Sulaiman (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-fourth	Ms. Penny Wensley (Australia)	Ms. Judith María Cardoze (Panama) Mr. Ahmed H. Darwish (Egypt) Mr. Amjad Hussain B. Sial (Pakistan)	Mr. Jan Jaremczuk (Poland)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala)	Mrs. Jasminka Dinić (Croatia) Mr. Collen Kelapile (Botswana) Mr. Park Hae-yun (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Eduardo Ramos (Portugal)
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Nana Effah-Apenteng (Ghana)	Mr. Durga Bhattarai (Nepal) Mr. Oleksii Ivashchenko (Ukraine) Mr. John Orr (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Wins (Uruguay)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Murari Raj Sharma (Nepal)	Mr. Guillermo Kendall (Argentina) Mr. Michel Tilemans (Belgium) Mr. Bogdan Dragulescu (Romania)	Mr. Haile Selassie Getachew (Ethiopia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Hynek Kmoníček (Czech Republic)	Mr. Abdelmalek Bouheddou (Algeria) Mr. Ronald Elkhuizen (Netherlands) Mr. Asdrúbal Pulido León (Venezuela)	Mr. Fouad Rajeh (Saudi Arabia)
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Don MacKay (New Zealand)	Mr. Mhd. Najib Elji (Syrian Arab Republic) Ms. Karen Lock (South Africa) Ms. Karla Gabriela Samayoa-Recari (Guatemala)	Mrs. Denisa Hutanova (Slovakia)
Sixtieth	Mr. John William Ashe (Antigua and Barbuda)	Mr. Dariusz Mańczyk (Poland) Mr. Muhammad A. Muhith (Bangladesh) Mr. Eric Franck Saizonou (Benin)	Ms. Katja Pehrman (Finland)
Sixty-first	Mr. Youcef Yousfi (Algeria)	Mr. Ilgar Mammadov (Azerbaijan) Mr. Alexios Mitsopoulous (Greece) Mr. Ram Babu Dhakal/ Mr.Tirtha Raj Wagle (Nepal)	Mr. Diego Simancas (Mexico)

H. Sixth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus) Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia) Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic) Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland) Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay) Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia) Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria) Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Iran) Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic) Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada) Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt) Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania) Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras) Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina) Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands) Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada) Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia) Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)
Forty-ninth	Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)	Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi (India) Mr. Marek Madej (Poland)	Ms. Silvia A. Fernández de Gurmendi (Argentina)
Fiftieth	Mr. Tyge Lehmann (Denmark)	Mr. Abdelouahab Bellouki (Morocco) Mr. Guillermo Camacho (Ecuador)	Mr. Walid Obeidat (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom (Venezuela)	Mr. Dmitru Mazilu (Romania) Ms. Felicity Wong (New Zealand)	Ms. Pascaline Boum (Cameroon)
Fifty-second	Mr. Peter Tomka (Slovakia)	Mr. Rolf Welberts (Germany) Mr. Craig J. Daniell (South Africa)	Mr. Ghassan Obeid (Syrian Arab Republic)
Fifty-third	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhsaikhan (Mongolia)	Mrs. Socorro Flores (Mexico) Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho) Mr. Hendrikus Verweij (Netherlands)	Mr. Rytis Paulauskas (Lithuania)
Fifty-fourth	Mr. Phakiso Mochochoko (Lesotho)	Mr. Andrés Franco (Colombia) Ms. Victoria Hallum (New Zealand) Mr. Hiroshi Kawamura (Japan)	Mr. Joško Klisović (Croatia)
Fifty-fifth	Mr. Mauro Politi (Italy)	Mr. Kenjika Ekedede (Nigeria) Mr. Salah T. Suheimat (Jordan) Mr. Marcelo Vázquez (Ecuador)	Mr. Drahoslav Štefánek (Slovakia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fifty-sixth	Mr. Pierre Lelong (Haiti)	Mr. Siddig Mohamed Abdalla (Sudan) Mr. Zsolt Hetesy (Hungary) Mr. Alexander Marschik (Austria)	Mr. Mahmoud Al-Naman (Saudi Arabia)
Fifty-seventh	Mr. Arpad Prandler (Hungary)	Mr. Shuichi Akamatsu (Japan) Mr. Augosto Cabrera (Peru) Mr. Valentin Zellweger (Switzerland)	Mr. Karim Medrek (Morocco)
Fifty-eighth	Mr. Lauro Baja (Philippines)	Mr. Tal Becker (Israel) Mr. Allieu Ibrahim Kanu (Sierra Leone) Ms. Gaile Ann Ramoutar (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Metod Spacek (Slovakia)
Fifty-ninth	Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco)	Mr. Ram Babu Dhakal (Nepal) Mr. Carlos Fernando Díaz Paniagua (Costa Rica) Mr. Csaba Simon (Hungary)	Ms. Anna Sotaniemi (Finland)
Sixtieth	Mr. Juan Antonio Yáñez-Barnuevo (Spain)	Mr. Mahmoud Hmoud (Jordan) Mr. Mahmoud Samy (Egypt) Mr. Grzegorz Zyman (Poland)	Ms. Shermain Jeremy (Antigua and Barbuda)
Sixty-first	Mr. Juan Manuel Gómez Robledo (Mexico)	Mr. Stefan Barriga (Liechtenstein) Mr. Theodor Cosmin Onisii (Romania) Mr. Ganeson Sivagurunathan (Malaysia)	Mr. Mamadou Moustapha Loum (Senegal)

Annex III*

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table.)

Member States	*Sessions*																											
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19***	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*
Afghanistan																												
Albania																												
Algeria																												
Andorra																												
Angola																												
Antigua and Barbuda																												
Armenia																												
Australia					x								x				x					x						
Austria																					x							
Azerbaijan																												
Bahamas																												
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Barbados																								x				
Belarus																												
Belgium																	x									x		
Belize																												
Benin																						x						
Bhutan																												
Bolivia																					x							
Botswana																												
Brazil				x										x											x			
Brunei Darussalam																												
Bulgaria															x			x					x					
Burkina Faso																												
Burundi																				x						x		
Cambodia																												
Cameroon																		x										
Canada															x								x					
Cape Verde																												
Central African Republic																				x								
Chad																									x			

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* The present annex is also available on the General Assembly web page at www.un.org/ga.

** The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Sessions																																
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
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Member States	*Sessions*																											
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19***	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*
Chile																					x			x				
Colombia																	x										x	
Comoros																												
Congo																												
Costa Rica																x					x					x		
Côte d'Ivoire																												
Croatia																												
Cuba		x																										
Cyprus																x		x			x						x	
Czech Republic													x			x												x
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																					x							
Denmark																								x				
Djibouti																												
Dominican Republic																						x						
Ecuador									x				x									x			x			
Egypt							x																					
El Salvador											x							x										
Equatorial Guinea																												
Ethiopia										x																	x	
Fiji																												x
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Gambia																												
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Germany																												
Ghana																x								x				x
Greece																x					x					x		
Grenada																												
Guatemala																				x								
Guinea																	x						x					
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																							x					x
Haiti																	x										x	
Honduras							x																					x
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Iceland																		x				x					x	

Sessions																																
29	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*
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Member States	*Sessions*																											
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India											x																	
Indonesia													x											x				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							x					
Iraq						x															x				x			
Ireland																												
Israel								x																				
Italy											x																	
Jamaica																									x			
Japan															x											x		
Jordan																	x					x		x				
Kazakhstan																												
Kenya																									x			
Kuwait																				x								
Kyrgyzstan																												
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				x		x						
Latvia																												
Lebanon																							x					
Lesotho																												
Liberia																												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															x							x					x	
Liechtenstein																												
Lithuania																												
Luxembourg										x														x				
Madagascar																	x											
Malawi																								x				
Malaysia																				x								
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Mali																												
Malta																									x			
Mauritania																						x					x	
Mauritius																									x			
Mexico		x	x					x								x												
Monaco																												
Mongolia																								x				
Morocco														x						x								
Mozambique																												
Myanmar									x					x														

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29	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*
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Member States	*Sessions*																											
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Namibia																												
Nepal													x									x			x			
Netherlands													x			x												x
New Zealand																											x	
Nicaragua																						x						
Niger																x												
Nigeria																								x				
Norway																												
Oman																												
Pakistan				x									x		x													
Panama															x									x				
Papua New Guinea																												
Paraguay												x								x							x	
Peru																							x			x		
Philippines														x									x		x		x	
Poland			x																	x								
Portugal																												
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Republic of Moldova																												
Romania														x			x											
Rwanda																					x						x	
Saint Lucia																												
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																												
San Marino																												
Sao Tome and Principe																												
Saudi Arabia																												
Senegal																					x				x			
Serbia[a]							x																	x				
Seychelles																												
Sierra Leone																				x						x		
Singapore																												
Slovenia																												

[a] On the basis of Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro, activated by the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006, the membership of the state union Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations is continued by the Republic of Serbia. As from 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia acts in the United Nations under the designation "Serbia".

Sessions																																
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
																					x											
x									x					x													x					
			x											x							x									x			x
x		x						x					x					x		x				x			x			x		
						x																x										
																									x							x
	x														x																	
		x				x						x					x															
					x		x		x		x								x			x									x	
		x			x		x																x									
					x		x								x																	
													x									x					x				x	
	x		x																													
x								x			x							x				x										x
				x											x				x													
													x															x				
				x				x			x						x						x					x				
																			x													
																											x					
x						x					x																					
							x					x				x																
																x					x											
													x										x									
																								x								
														x																		
																											x					
	x			x		x					x					x								x					x			
														x	x																	
							x																		x							
			x						x			x															x					
					x				x				x																			
																													|x|		

Member States	*Sessions*																											
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19***	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*
Somalia																		x										
South Africa	x													x														
Spain												x								x								x
Sri Lanka												x																x
Sudan															x							x				x		
Suriname																												
Swaziland																												
Sweden														x									x					
Syrian Arab Republic																		x									x	
Tajikistan																												
Thailand																												
Togo																							x					
Trinidad and Tobago																					x							
Tunisia												x																x
Turkey														x				x										
Turkmenistan																												
Uganda																							x					x
Ukraine																									x			
United Arab Emirates																												x
United Republic of Tanzania																						x						
Uruguay													x															
Uzbekistan																												
Vanuatu																												
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	x					x									x											x		
Viet Nam																												
Yemen																										x		
Zambia																										x		
Zimbabwe																												

Sessions																																
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
					x							x																				
																							x				x					
				x																												
													x					x														
		x							x						x					x		x										
												x						x						x		x						
									x					x														x				
							x					x																				
													x											x						x		
																									x				x			
						x								x							x				x							
					x		x			x			x				x						x					x				
				x																												
	x					x					x		x				x			x						x					x	
		x			x			x				x						x				x				x						
																								x					x			
								x																x								x
							x										x															
																x						x										
		x												x			x		x													
																				x												
																										x				x		
														x																		
									x																						x	
																							x					x				
			x		x			x		x	x							x			x			x		x			x			
x								x											x											x		
						x									x																	x

Annex IV*

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	*Years*																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Algeria																							x	x				
Angola																												
Argentina			x	x										x	x						x	x				x	x	
Australia	x	x									x	x																x
Austria																												x
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Belarus																												
Belgium		x	x							x	x															x	x	
Benin																												
Bolivia																			x	x								
Botswana																												
Brazil	x	x				x	x		x	x								x	x			x	x					
Bulgaria																					x	x						
Burkina Faso																												
Burundi																									x	x		
Cameroon																												
Canada			x	x									x	x								x	x					
Cape Verde																												
Chile							x	x								x	x											
Colombia		x	x					x	x			x	x											x	x			
Congo																												
Costa Rica																												
Côte d’Ivoire																			x	x								
Cuba				x	x						x	x																
Czech Republic																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																												
Denmark								x	x													x	x					
Djibouti																												
Ecuador					x	x									x	x												
Egypt	x			x	x											x	x											
Ethiopia																						x	x					

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* The present annex is also available on the General Assembly web page at www.un.org/ga.

Years																																	
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
														x	x															x	x		
																													x	x			
													x	x						x	x				x	x					x	x	
x											x	x																					
x																	x	x															
																								x	x								
					x	x																				x	x						
x	x																																
																	x	x															x
		x	x																											x	x		
				x	x																												
																					x	x											
														x	x				x	x				x	x					x	x		
												x	x															x	x				
										x	x																						
x	x																											x	x				
			x	x											x	x									x	x							
																		x	x														
																						x	x						x	x			
															x	x											x	x					
												x	x																			x	x
x	x																						x	x									
																x	x																
																x	x																
																				x	x												
								x	x							x	x																
											x	x																			x	x	
																			x	x													
																	x	x															
										x	x											x	x										
															x	x																	

	Years																											
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Finland																								x	x			
Gabon																												
Gambia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																	x	x										
Greece							x	x																				
Guinea																											x	x
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																												
Honduras																												
Hungary																							x	x				
India					x	x																x	x				x	x
Indonesia																												x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										x	x																	
Iraq												x	x															
Ireland																	x											
Italy														x	x											x	x	
Jamaica																												
Japan													x	x							x	x				x	x	
Jordan																				x	x							
Kenya																												x
Kuwait																												
Lebanon								x	x																			
Liberia																x												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																												
Madagascar																												
Malaysia																				x								
Mali																					x	x						
Malta																												
Mauritania																												
Mauritius																												
Mexico	x																											
Morocco																		x	x									
Namibia																												

Years																																	
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
															x	x																	
				x	x																			x	x								
																								x	x								
			x	x		x	x						x	x							x	x							x	x			
												x	x																			x	x
																															x	x	
																												x	x				
																						x	x										
	x	x						x	x																								
																					x	x											
																		x	x														
			x	x						x	x						x	x															
x																					x	x											x
x	x																																
							x	x																			x	x					
	x	x											x	x							x	x											x
					x	x																				x	x						
	x	x					x	x					x	x				x	x				x	x							x	x	
								x	x																								
x																							x	x									
				x	x																												
		x	x																														
											x	x																					
															x	x									x	x							
																										x	x						
									x	x																							
x	x																																
			x	x																							x	x					
						x	x																					x	x				
																		x	x														
																									x	x							

Member States	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	7
	Years																											
Nepal																								x	x			
Netherlands	x					x	x													x	x							
New Zealand									x	x											x							
Nicaragua																									x	x		
Niger																												
Nigeria																					x	x						
Norway				x	x													x	x									
Oman																												
Pakistan							x	x															x	x				
Panama													x	x													x	x
Paraguay																							x	x				
Peru										x	x																	x
Philippines												x						x										
Poland	x	x													x										x	x		
Portugal																												
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Romania																	x											
Rwanda																												
Senegal																							x	x				
Serbia[a]					x	x					x																x	x
Sierra Leone																									x	x		
Singapore																												
Slovakia																												
Slovenia																												
Somalia																										x	x	
South Africa																												
Spain																								x	x			
Sri Lanka															x	x												
Sudan																											x	x
Sweden												x	x															
Syrian Arab Republic		x	x																						x	x		
Thailand																												
Togo																												

[a] On the basis of Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro, activated by the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006, the membership of the state union Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations is continued by the Republic of Serbia. As from 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia acts in the United Nations under the designation "Serbia".

Years																																	
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
														x	x																		
									x	x															x	x							
																			x	x													
									x	x																							
						x	x																										
				x	x															x	x												
					x	x																					x	x					
																				x	x												
		x	x						x	x									x	x									x	x			
		x	x				x	x																									x
x										x	x																					x	x
						x	x																							x	x		
								x	x													x	x										
					x	x																	x	x									
																																x	x
																						x	x										
		x	x													x	x													x	x		
																				x	x												
														x	x																		
														x	x																		
																											x	x					
																																x	x
																								x	x								
																																	x
							x	x											x	x									x	x			
	x	x																					x	x									
																												x	x				
											x	x																					
								x	x																								

	Years																											
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Trinidad and Tobago																												
Tunisia														x	x													
Turkey						x	x		x	x						x												
Uganda																					x							
Ukraine			x	x																								
United Arab Emirates																												
United Republic of Tanzania																												
Uruguay																				x	x							
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)																	x	x										
Yemen																												
Zambia																								x	x			
Zimbabwe																												

Years																																	
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
											x	x																					
						x	x																			x	x						
							x	x																									
										x	x															x	x						
												x	x																				
	x	x																													x	x	
			x	x								x	x					x	x														
																x	x																
					x	x							x	x																			
									x	x							x	x															

Annex V*

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	*Years* *1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Afghanistan														x	x	x												
Albania																												
Algeria																			x	x	x							x
Andorra																												
Angola																												
Argentina							x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x			
Armenia																												
Australia			x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x	x									
Austria																		x	x	x								
Azerbaijan																												
Bahamas																												
Bahrain																												
Bangladesh																												
Barbados																												
Belarus		x	x	x																								
Belgium				x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x				
Belize																												
Benin																				x	x	x						
Bhutan																												
Bolivia																											x	x
Botswana																												
Brazil			x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x								x	x	x	x
Bulgaria														x	x	x							x	x	x			
Burkina Faso																							x	x	x			
Burundi																											x	x
Cameroon																				x	x	x						
Canada	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x						
Cape Verde																												
Central African Republic																												
Chad																							x	x	x			
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x
China[a]	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x

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* The present annex is also available on the General Assembly web page at www.un.org/ga.

[a] By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:

"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it".

Years																																	
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
		x	x	x																													
																															x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x							x
																											x	x	x				
																		x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x				
																														x	x	x	
x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	
		x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x
																													x	x	x		
						x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x												
																x	x	x								x	x	x					
		x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x		x	x	x						x	x	x	
					x	x	x																										x
							x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							x
x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	
													x	x	x															x	x	x	
								x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
																			x	x								x	x	x			
x		x	x	x									x	x	x										x	x	x						x
									x	x	x						x	x	x														
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x						
			x	x	x											x	x	x								x	x	x					
x							x	x	x																			x	x	x			
				x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x									x	x	x					
x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
																							x	x	x								x
				x	x	x																x	x	x									
																															x	x	x
x						x	x	x									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x			
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

	Years																											
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Colombia	x																x	x	x									
Comoros																												
Congo																							x	x	x			
Costa Rica													x	x	x													
Côte d'Ivoire																												
Croatia																												
Cuba	x	x					x	x	x																			
Cyprus																												
Czech Republic																												
Democratic Republic of the Congo																										x	x	x
Denmark			x	x	x										x	x	x											
Djibouti																												
Dominican Republic										x	x	x																
Ecuador									x	x	x								x	x	x							
Egypt							x	x	x	x	x	x																
El Salvador																x	x	x										
Ethiopia																x	x	x										
Fiji																												
Finland												x	x	x													x	x
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gabon																				x	x	x						
Gambia																												
Georgia																												
Germany																												
Ghana																									x	x	x	
Greece	x										x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x	
Guatemala																						x	x	x				
Guinea																												
Guinea-Bissau																												
Guyana																												
Haiti																										x	x	x
Honduras																												
Hungary																										x	x	x
Iceland																												
India	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Indonesia											x	x	x											x	x	x		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					x	x	x														x	x	x					

Years																																	
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	
																								x	x	x							
x	x	x							x	x	x										x	x	x						x	x	x		
										x	x	x								x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x
x	x	x																			x	x	x										
																										x	x	x					
		x	x	x										x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
					x	x	x																										
																						x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x
x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x
	x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x
									x	x	x	x	x	x									x	x	x								
				x	x	x																											
	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x											x	x	x		
x	x	x										x	x	x						x	x	x					x	x	x				
																							x	x	x			x	x	x			x
x	x	x	x			x	x	x										x	x	x							x	x	x				
x	x						x	x	x																	x	x	x					
x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x			
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	x	x	x									x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x									
																							x	x	x								
																											x	x	x				
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
					x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x			
		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x			x	x			x
x	x																											x	x	x			
x	x										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x	x
																									x	x	x					x	x
																						x	x	x								x	x
											x	x	x																			x	x
																									x	x	x						
				x	x	x																						x	x	x			
											x	x	x										x	x	x						x	x	x
x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x									x	x	x				

Member States	*Years*																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Iraq																			x	x	x							
Ireland																							x	x	x			
Italy																x	x	x							x	x	x	
Jamaica																								x	x	x		
Japan															x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x
Jordan																x	x	x										
Kazakhstan																												
Kenya																									x	x	x	
Kuwait																						x	x	x				
Latvia																												
Lebanon	x	x	x	x																						x	x	x
Lesotho																												
Liberia																												
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							x	x	x			
Lithuania																												
Luxembourg																				x	x	x						
Madagascar																										x	x	x
Malawi																												
Malaysia																										x	x	x
Mali																												x
Malta																												
Mauritania																												
Mauritius																												
Mexico					x	x	x					x	x	x								x	x	x				
Mongolia																												x
Morocco																					x	x	x					
Mozambique																												
Namibia																												
Nepal																												
Netherlands	x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x													x
New Zealand		x	x	x										x	x	x										x	x	x
Nicaragua																												
Niger																										x	x	x
Nigeria																												
Norway	x	x							x	x	x													x	x	x		
Oman																												
Pakistan					x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x		
Panama																					x	x	x					

Years																																	
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
			x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x																x
					x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x						x	x	x		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x					x	x	x									
																																	x
x	x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x												x	x	x		
																		x	x	x													
																							x	x	x								
									x	x	x											x	x	x									
				x	x	x								x	x	x								x	x	x							
x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x																	
						x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x	x			
																															x	x	x
									x	x	x										x	x	x										x
																		x	x	x												x	x
						x	x	x																									x
		x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x						x	x	x		
x	x							x	x	x																							
				x	x	x																					x	x					
			x	x	x																											x	x
																								x	x	x				x	x	x	
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
x	x																																
					x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x						
												x	x	x									x	x	x				x	x	x		
																														x	x	x	
						x	x	x																			x	x	x				
x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x
			x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x							x
							x	x	x						x	x	x					x	x	x					x	x	x		
															x	x	x																
		x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x						x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	
	x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x						
													x	x	x									x	x	x							
x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
												x	x	x																x	x	x	

Member States	*Years*																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
Papua New Guinea																												
Paraguay																												
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x			x	x	x	
Philippines						x	x	x													x	x	x					
Poland			x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x										x	x
Portugal																												
Qatar																												
Republic of Korea																												
Romania																				x	x	x						
Russian Federation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rwanda																												
Saint Lucia																												
Saudi Arabia																												
Senegal																	x	x	x									
Serbia[b]	x							x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x		
Sierra Leone																			x	x	x	x	x	x				
Somalia																												
South Africa																												
Spain														x	x	x												x
Sri Lanka																									x	x	x	
Sudan													x	x	x									x	x	x		
Suriname																												
Swaziland																												
Sweden						x	x	x													x	x	x					
Syrian Arab Republic																												
Thailand																												
Togo																												
Trinidad and Tobago																												x
Tunisia																									x	x	x	
Turkey		x	x	x				x	x	x												x	x	x				
Uganda																												x
Ukraine	x																											
United Arab Emirates																												

[b] On the basis of Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro, activated by the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006, the membership of the state union Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations is continued by the Republic of Serbia. As from 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia acts in the United Nations under the designation "Serbia".

Years																																	
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
										x	x	x																					
																				x	x	x										x	x
	x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x				
			x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x										x
x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	
		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x		x				x
								x	x	x																		x	x	x			
																			x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x				x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
			x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x						
								x	x	x														x	x	x							
									x	x	x			x	x	x									x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x							x	x	x		
x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x														
									x	x	x	x	x	x										x	x	x							
			x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x														x
																					x	x	x				x	x	x		x	x	x
x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x			x			x	x	
										x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x
			x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x					x
									x	x	x							x	x	x						x	x	x					
								x	x	x								x	x	x													
x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x			
			x	x	x							x	x	x			x	x	x						x	x	x						
x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x								x	x	x
		x	x	x													x	x	x			x	x	x									
x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x														
		x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x	
x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x	
x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x									x	x	x				x	x	x				
			x	x	x										x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x			
				x	x	x																								x	x	x	

Member States	*Years*																											
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*	*72*	*73*
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Republic of Tanzania																			x	x	x	x	x	x				
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay						x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x					
Viet Nam																												
Yemen																												
Zambia																												
Zimbabwe																												

Years																																	
74	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
				x	x	x														x	x	x								x	x	x	
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
													x	x	x																		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x						
																								x	x	x							
x	x	x	x																														
x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x								
										x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x			

Annex VI*

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	*Date of admission*
Afghanistan	19 November 1946
Albania	14 December 1955
Algeria	8 October 1962
Andorra	28 July 1993
Angola	1 December 1976
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981
Argentina	24 October 1945
Armenia	2 March 1992
Australia	1 November 1945
Austria	14 December 1955
Azerbaijan	2 March 1992
Bahamas	18 September 1973
Bahrain	21 September 1971
Bangladesh	17 September 1974
Barbados	9 December 1966
Belarus	24 October 1945
Belgium	27 December 1945
Belize	25 September 1981
Benin	20 September 1960
Bhutan	21 September 1971
Bolivia	14 November 1945
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992
Botswana	17 October 1966
Brazil	24 October 1945
Brunei Darussalam	21 September 1984
Bulgaria	14 December 1955
Burkina Faso	20 September 1960
Burundi	18 September 1962
Cambodia	14 December 1955
Cameroon	20 September 1960
Canada	9 November 1945
Cape Verde	16 September 1975
Central African Republic	20 September 1960
Chad	20 September 1960
Chile	24 October 1945
China	24 October 1945
Colombia	5 November 1945
Comoros	12 November 1975
Congo	20 September 1960
Costa Rica	2 November 1945
Côte d'Ivoire	20 September 1960
Croatia	22 May 1992
Cuba	24 October 1945
Cyprus	20 September 1960
Czech Republic	19 January 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20 September 1960
Denmark	24 October 1945
Djibouti	20 September 1977
Dominica	18 December 1978
Dominican Republic	24 October 1945
Ecuador	21 December 1945
Egypt	24 October 1945
El Salvador	24 October 1945
Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968
Eritrea	28 May 1993
Estonia	17 September 1991
Ethiopia	13 November 1945
Fiji	13 October 1970
Finland	14 December 1955
France	24 October 1945
Gabon	20 September 1960
Gambia	21 September 1965
Georgia	31 July 1992
Germany	18 September 1973
Ghana	8 March 1957
Greece	25 October 1945
Grenada	17 September 1974
Guatemala	21 November 1945
Guinea	12 December 1958

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* The present annex is also available on the General Assembly web page at www.un.org/ga.

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Guinea-Bissau	17 September 1974	Mexico	7 November 1945
Guyana	20 September 1966	Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 September 1991
Haiti	24 October 1945	Monaco	28 May 1993
Honduras	17 December 1945	Mongolia	27 October 1961
Hungary	14 December 1955	Montenegro	28 June 2006
Iceland	19 November 1946	Morocco	12 November 1956
India	30 October 1945	Mozambique	16 September 1975
Indonesia	28 September 1950	Myanmar	19 April 1948
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 October 1945	Namibia	23 April 1990
Iraq	21 December 1945	Nauru	14 September 1999
Ireland	14 December 1955	Nepal	14 December 1955
Israel	11 May 1949	Netherlands	10 December 1945
Italy	14 December 1955	New Zealand	24 October 1945
Jamaica	18 September 1962	Nicaragua	24 October 1945
Japan	18 December 1956	Niger	20 September 1960
Jordan	14 December 1955	Nigeria	7 October 1960
Kazakhstan	2 March 1992	Norway	27 November 1945
Kenya	16 December 1963	Oman	7 October 1971
Kiribati	14 September 1999	Pakistan	30 September 1947
Kuwait	14 May 1963	Palau	15 December 1994
Kyrgyzstan	2 March 1992	Panama	13 November 1945
Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 December 1955	Papua New Guinea	10 October 1975
Latvia	17 September 1991	Paraguay	24 October 1945
Lebanon	24 October 1945	Peru	31 October 1945
Lesotho	17 October 1966	Philippines	24 October 1945
Liberia	2 November 1945	Poland	24 October 1945
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 December 1955	Portugal	14 December 1955
Liechtenstein	18 September 1990	Qatar	21 September 1971
Lithuania	17 September 1991	Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Luxembourg	24 October 1945	Republic of Moldova	2 March 1992
Madagascar	20 September 1960	Romania	14 December 1955
Malawi	1 December 1964	Russian Federation	24 October 1945
Malaysia	17 September 1957	Rwanda	18 September 1962
Maldives	21 September 1965	Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 September 1983
Mali	28 September 1960	Saint Lucia	18 September 1979
Malta	1 December 1964	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 September 1980
Marshall Islands	17 September 1991	Samoa	15 December 1976
Mauritania	27 October 1961	San Marino	2 March 1992
Mauritius	24 April 1968	Sao Tome and Principe	16 September 1975

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Saudi Arabia	24 October 1945	Timor-Leste	27 September 2002
Senegal	28 September 1960	Togo	20 September 1960
Serbia[a]	1 November 2000	Tonga	14 September 1999
Seychelles	21 September 1976	Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962
Sierra Leone	27 September 1961	Tunisia	12 November 1956
Singapore	21 September 1965	Turkey	24 October 1945
Slovakia	19 January 1993	Turkmenistan	2 March 1992
Slovenia	22 May 1992	Tuvalu	5 September 2000
Solomon Islands	19 September 1978	Uganda	25 October 1962
Somalia	20 September 1960	Ukraine	24 October 1945
South Africa	7 November 1945	United Arab Emirates	9 December 1971
Spain	14 December 1955	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 October 1945
Sri Lanka	14 December 1955	United Republic of Tanzania	14 December 1961
Sudan	12 November 1956	United States of America	24 October 1945
Suriname	4 December 1975	Uruguay	18 December 1945
Swaziland	24 September 1968	Uzbekistan	2 March 1992
Sweden	19 November 1946	Vanuatu	15 September 1981
Switzerland	10 September 2002	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15 November 1945
Syrian Arab Republic	24 October 1945	Viet Nam	20 September 1977
Tajikistan	2 March 1992	Yemen	30 September 1947
Thailand	16 December 1946	Zambia	1 December 1964
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[b]	8 April 1993	Zimbabwe	25 August 1980

[a] On the basis of Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro, activated by the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006, the membership of the state union Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations is continued by the Republic of Serbia. As from 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia acts in the United Nations under the designation "Serbia".

[b] At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).